WEATHER.

Fair and continued cold Friday. Saturday overcast and somewhat warmer.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

10 PAGES TODAY ONE SECTION

VOL. XCIX—NO. 108. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1917 WHOLE NUMBER 39,822

ENTENTE ALLIES EXPRESS BELIEF THAT A PEACE SATISFACTORY TO THEM IS IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT

In Joint Reply to President Wilson's Note to Belligerents, They Outline Their Terms in a General Way as Demanding Reparation, Restitution and Such Guarantees for the Future as May be Considered Essential.

REPLY REGARDED IN WASHINGTON AS PUTTING EARLY CONCLUSION OF WAR PRACTICALLY OUT OF QUESTION

Attention Centers Now Upon Next Move of the President—German Diplomats Regard Entente Answer Even More Severe Than Expected—American Officials Do Not Express Their Feelings—Belgium Sends Separate Note.

Washington, Jan. 11. — The Entente Allies, replying to President Wilson's peace note in a joint communication, express the belief that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace that will assure them reparation, restitution and such guarantees as they consider are essential.

In a separate note the Belgian government expresses its desire for peace, but declares she could only accept a settlement which would assure her reparation and security for the future.

Both of the communications, made public by the State Department tonight, are dated January 10, and were transmitted in translations from the French text through Ambassador Sharp, at Paris.

No Hope for Early Peace.

The Entente reply is regarded in all quarters here as putting an early peace practically out of the question, but still leaving an open door for the President to make further efforts. The official view on first consideration is that it constitutes a complete answer to the President's note.

German diplomats regard the reply as even more severe than they expected. They declared it evidenced that the enemies of Germany are waging a war of conquest to crush and dismember her. The Germanic allies, they declared, never would agree to any such terms.

President's Next Move.

President Wilson's next move, which now becomes the center of attention, will not be decided upon until a careful and detailed study of the replies of both the Central Powers and the Entente has been made.

Several courses are open to him. He may inform each side of the other's reply and in doing so may forward the documents without comment, or with some expression to advance the situation to the point of another exchange. He may begin a series of confidential negotiations either through the ambassadors here or through the ambassadors at the foreign capitals. Also he may base his next step not upon the notes alone, but upon an estimate of the situation in the belligerent countries.

Nothing will be decided without the most deliberate and mature consideration and it will not be unexpected if the curtain of secrecy is drawn upon the next moves.

Opportunity for Further Steps.

The Entente statement of terms is regarded as presenting a legitimate opportunity for the President to take another step if he chooses. By forwarding the replies of each set of belligerents to the other with or without suggestion, the President may act without incurring exception from any of them.

While the German diplomats denounced the terms laid down in the Entente reply, American officials made no attempt to estimate their real feeling. Naturally, they expected the Entente would state the limits of its expectations. At any rate, they regard such an assessment of the war situation as a valuable stepping stone. Whether the President still hopes to get from the Central Powers a similar statement of terms is not known.

Germany's reply, while holding to the idea of a conference to find a starting point, was not regarded as making other means impossible.

May Ask German Terms?

It is possible that the United States might state to the Central Powers that as the Entente has refused a conference and has made a general statement of terms, this government would be glad if Germany could see her way to make a similar statement.

The German note to neutrals, published simultaneously with the Entente reply, came as a distinct surprise. It promptly was characterized by the Entente diplomats as a carefully prepared and timed address to the world calculated to offset the Entente statement of aims and purposes.

The Entente note is regarded as one

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Full Text of Entente Allies' Reply to the President's Note

Washington, Jan. 11—The translation of the French text of the Entente note, as cabled by Ambassador Sharp at Paris, follows:

"The allied governments have received the note which was delivered to them in the name of the government of the United States on the 19th of December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both by the exact realization which they have of the gravity of the hour and by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people.

Time Inopportune for Peace

"In a general way, they wish to declare that they pay tribute to the elevation of the sentiment with which the American note is inspired and that they associate themselves with all their hopes with the project for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. They recognize all the advantages for the caus of humanity and civilization which the institution of international agreements destined to avoid violent conflicts between nations would prevent; agreements which must imply the sanctions necessary to insure their execution and thus to prevent an apparent security from only facilitating new aggressions. But a discussion of future arrangements destined to insure an enduring peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the actual conflict; the Allies have as profound a desire as the government of the United States to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the Central Empires are responsible and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity. But they believe that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace which will assure them reparation, restitution and such guanatees to which they are entitled by the aggressions for which the responsibility rests with the Central Powers and of which the principle itself tended to ruin the security of Europe, a peace which would on the other hand permit the establishment of the future of European nations on a solid basis. The allied nations are conscious that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but above all to safeguard the independence of peoples, of right and of humanity.

Disclaim Responsibility.

"The Allies are fully aware of the losses and suffering which the war causes to neutrals as well as to belligerents and they deplore them; but they do not hold themselves responsible for them, having in no way either willed or provoked this war, and they strive to reduce these ravages in the measure compatible with the inexorable exigencies of their defense against the violence and the wiles of the enemy.

"It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they take note of the declaration that the American communication is in no wise associated in its origin with that of Central Powers transmitted on the 18th of December by the government of the United States. They did not doubt, moreover, the resolution of that government to avoid even the appearance of a support, even moral of the authors responsible for this war.

Protest Against Assimilation.

"The allied government believe that they protest in the most friendly but in the most specific manner against the assimilation established in the American note between the two groups of belligerents, this assimilation, based upon public declarations by the Central Powers, is in direct opposition to the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and as concerns guarantees for the future; President Wilson in mentioning it certainly had no intention of associating himself with it.

"If there is an historical fact established at the present date, it is the wilful aggression of Germany and Austria-Hungary to insure their hegemony over Europe and their economic domination over the world. Germany proved by her declaration of war, by the immediate violation of Belgium and Luxemburg and by her manner of conducting the war, her stimulating contempt for all principles of humanity and all respect for small states; as the conflict developed the attitude of the Central Powers and their allies has been a continual defiance of humanity and civilization. It is necessary to recall the horrors which accompanied the invas-

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GERMANY DEFINES POSITION ON THE PEACE SITUATION

Presents Note to Neutrals Concerning Reply of Allies to the Teutonic Proposal.

LET HISTORY PLACE GUILT

Says Central Powers Had to Take Up Arms to Defend Their Liberty and Existence.

Berlin, Jan. 11, (via Sayville).—Germany today handed neutral governments a note concerning the reply of the Entente to the German peace proposals, the Overseas News Agency announces.

It is first stated, says the News Agency announcement, that the German government has received the reply of the Entente to the note of December 12, containing a proposition to enter at once into peace negotiations. The note then continues:

"Our adversaries declined this proposition giving as the reason that it is a proposition without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them, but the imperial government considers it important to point out to the governments of neutral powers its opinion regarding the situation.

History to Place Guilt.

"The Central Powers have no reason to enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the world war. History will judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall, history will as little pass over the encircling policy of England, the revengeful policy of France and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople, as over the instigation of the Serbian assassination in Sarayevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany.

"Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for defense of their liberty and their existence, consider this, their aim of the war, as obtained.

"On the other hard, the hostile powers always went farther away from the realization of their plans which, according to the declaration of their responsible statesmen, were, among others, directed toward the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Prussian provinces, the humiliation and diminution of the Austro-Hungarian monarch, the partition of Turkey and the mutilation of Bulgaria.

"In the face of such war aims, the demand for restitution, reparation and guarantees in the mouth of our adversaries produces a surprising effect.

Proposal Was Sincere.

"Our adversaries call the proposal of the four allied (Teutonic) powers a war maneuver. Germany and her allies protest in the most energetic fashion against such a characterization of their motives which were frankly explained. They were persuaded that a peace which was just and acceptable to all the belligerents was possible, that it could be brought about by an immediate, spoken exchange of views and that, therefore, the responsibility for further bloodshed could not be taken.

"Their readiness was affirmed without reservation to make known their peace conditions when negotiations were entered into which refutes every doubt as to their sincerity.

"Our adversaries, who had it in their hand to examine the proposition as to its contents, neither attempted an examination nor made counter proposals. Instead, they declared that peace was impossible so long as the re-establishment of violated rights and liberties, the recignition of the principle of nationalities and the free existense of small states were not guaranteed.

Violation of Small States.

"The sincerity which our adversary denies to the proposals of the four allied powers, will not be conceded by the world to these demands if the world holds before its eyes the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer republic, the subjugation of northern Africa by England, France and Italy, the suppression of Russian alien nations, and also the violation of Greece, which is without precedent in history.

"Against the pretended violations of the laws of nations by the four allies (Teutonic) those powers are not entitled to complain, which from the beginning of the war trampled on justice and tore to pieces the treaties upon which it is built. England already during the first weeks o fthe war, repudiated the London declaration; the content of which had been recognized by its own delegates as a valid law of nations, and in the further course of the war violated in the most severe fashion also the Paris declaration so that, by her arbitrary measures for warfare, a condition of lawlessness has been created.

"The war of starvation against Germany and the pressure exercised in England's interest against neutrals are not less scandalously conflicting with

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APPEALS AGAINST ANY ANTI-STRIKE FEATURE OF BILL

Library of Congress

Gompers Pleads Before Committee to Eliminate Provision to Compel Arbitration.

FEARS ADVERSE EFFECTS

Hearings on Supplementary Railroad Legislative Measure is Brought to a Close.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Public hearings on the railroad legislation recommended by President Wilson to supplement the Adamson law were concluded tonight by the Senate Commerce committee, and tomorrow consideration of what measures shall be put before the Senate for action will begin.

Bills on which the hearings have been conducted include one to forbid strikes or lockouts during investigation of controversies between railroad employers and employes, another giving the President authority to take over the railroads in case of military necessity, and a third to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix railroad wages as well as rates.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the last witness before the committee, protested strongly against any measure to compel arbitration of disputes between employer and employe and said to his mind a measure which suspends during investigation the right to strike, is but a step that will be followed by others toward driving the workers back into involuntary servitude from which only the progress of mankind through the centuries has freed him.

"I a mpleading more than I am arguing," concluded Mr. Gompers, "that you do not introduce into our system of government any form of compulsion in the relations of man and man, employer and employe. If that step is taken it will be followed by others to 'strengthen the law'. It would be wiped out in time but I am fearful how it would be wiped out. It might be by a revulsion of feeling; it might be by a revolt."

Senator Cummins asked Mr. Gompers what he would do if he were clothed with all the power of government and a strike, peaceful but effective in tying up all transportation, had become a fact.

"I would not interfere," he replied, "if the power of government was in me, I with my concepts and love of American freedom and American hopes would not interfere, even though there was some inconvenience and suffering. The railroad men are not barbarians; the railroad managers, I do not believe, are barbarians. I have no doubt there would be an adjustment of the controversy.

"I believe it is absolutely true that if we had had no Adamson law enacted on September 7 last when a strike was called for by the brotherhoods un-

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INQUIRY INTO LEAK' BELIEVED AT AN END

House Will Vote Today on Adverse Report of Committee.

Unexpected Opposition to Its Adoption by Republican Members Only Will Cause a Continuance of the Hearings.

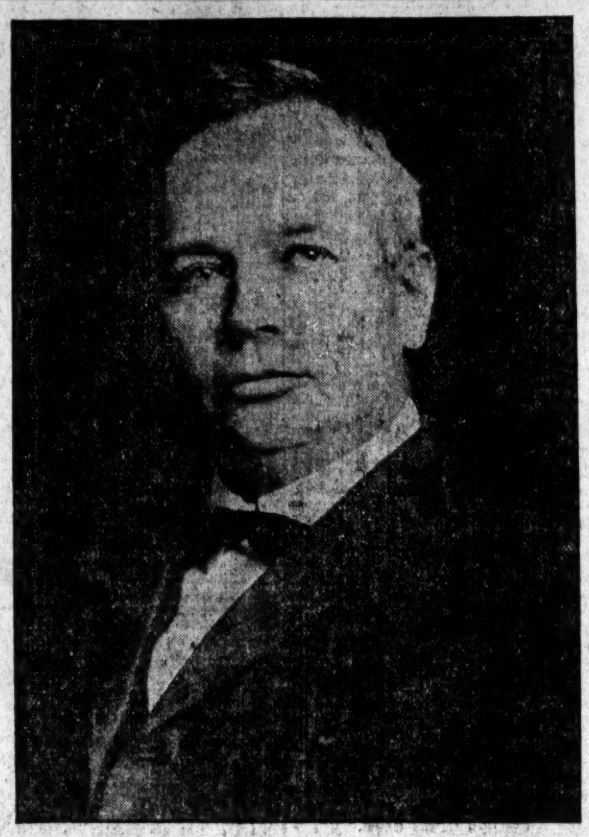
Washington, Jan. 11.—Unless Republicans develop unexpected opposition to the adoption of an adverse report by the Rules committee on the Wood "leak" investigation resolution, the flurry over rumors that money was made in the stock market on advance information about President Wilson's peace note probably will end tomorrow in the House. Two hours debate will precede a vote on the report.

Democratic members of the Rules committee voted today, over the vigorous protest of the Republicans, to report unfavorably the Wood resolution, which would provide specifically for an inquiry by a special committee into charges made by Thomas W. Lawson that there was a "leak" in advance of the peace note. The majority also declined to bring up for a final vote another Wood resolution for general investigation for "leak" allegations or one by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, designed to empower a congressional committee to go into every phase of the rumors, including Mr. Lawson's charges that high officials and a member of Congress were involved in systematic stock exchange deals.

The sub-committee appointed yesterday to draft contempt charges against Mr. Lawson in the event of a decision to prosecute him for refusing to answer questions continues in existence and the Democrats say it may act later. The Republicans insist, however, that today's action ends the whole proceedings.

IN PRESENCE OF NEARLY 10,000 PEOPLE GOVERNOR BICKETT TAKES REINS OF STATE'S GOVERNMENT

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF NORTH CAROLINA.



"If there be a man in North Carolina who desires to drain a swamp or terrace a hillside; if there be a farmer who is struggling to escape from the crop lien's deadly clutch; if there be a tenant who hungers for a vine and fig tree he may call his own, I want all such to know that the Governor of the State will count it honor and joy to rise up at midnight and lend a helping hand."—From Governor Bickett's Inaugural Address.

Inaugural Address Elicits Outbursts of Thunderous Applause From Vast Audience.

STATE OFFICERS SWORN IN

Special Train Brings Governor-Elect and Hundreds of Others to Raleigh from Louisburg.

RECEPTIONS ARE FEATURES

Retiring Governor Craig Leaves for Asheville Home.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 11. — Taking the oath of office in the presence of nearly ten thousand people and delivering his inaugural address in most eloquent and forceful manner, the induction of Hon. Thomas Walter Bickett into the Governorship of North Carolina was most successful in every detail.

Arrives on Special Train.

The special train from Louisburg bearing the Governor-elect and his party and hundreds of citizens of Louisburg and section reached the city on schedule time, was met by the local committees appointed for the purpose, and the procession was quickly formed and proceeded to the Governor's mansion, where Governor Locke Craig and the State officers and others awaited them.

From the mansion the procession moved to Yarborough hotel and the city auditorium. In the lobby of the hotel there was an informal reception for a few moments when Mr. Bickett shook hands with many, General B. S. Royster, as adjutant general, standing by and directing this informal feature.

The party then proceeding to the auditorium, which was filled to standing room capacity, except for the topmost galleries. The immense rostrum was occupied by the inaugural party and distinguished citizens. The A. & M. band was in the pit and rendered music, most notable of this being "Should Old Acquaintance be Forgot?" played sweetly just after the oath of office had been administered to Lieutenant-Governor Max Gardner, who is an alumnus of A. & M., of whom they are especially proud.

The oath of office was administered to the State officers with the exception of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor by Associate Justice W. A. Hoke of the Supreme Court, starting with Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young and concluding with Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes. Then Chief Justice Walter Clark relieved Judge Hoke. The announcements of the various officials and their election were by Chairman J. E. Pegram of the committee on inauguration.

When the announcement of Governor Bickett was reached Chairman Pegram introduced Governor Craig and declared the election of Mr. Bickett as Governor and called on the Chief Justice to administer the oath of office. This was done most impressively and then the new Governor advanced to the speaker's stand and began his inaugural address, speaking in distinct, measured and forceful sentences and steadily warming up to his theme and eliciting outbursts of thunderous applause as he proclaimed one and another of the great developments that he proposes for the whole people of the State.

The vast audience stood both when Governor Craig was presented to introduce the new Governor and when Mr. Bickett came forward to take the oath of office and receive at the hands of Governor Craig the Great Seal of State.

Luncheon at Mansion.

After the inaugural address Governor Bickett and party proceeded to the Governor's mansion, where there was a special luncheon served by ladies of the Raleigh Women's Club. There was a special committee of ladies that met Mrs. Bickett and her party and escorted them to the Yarborough and then to the auditorium for the inaugural ceremonies.

The inaugural parade was under the direction of Brigadier-General Lawrence W. Young with the A. & M. cadets and the A. & M. band as the honor guard and escort, the cadets being under command of Captain Broadhurst. There were the Governor and party, members of the Legislative committee, Rotary Club, chamber of commerce and other civic organizations.

Chairman J. E. Pegram and his legislative committee scored a complete success in every detail of the ceremonies. On the committee were Senators Person, Scales, Holderness and Representatives Beasley, Holding, Newell, Roberts, of Buncombe, and Winborne.

After the luncheon at the mansion there was a rest period for Governor and Mrs. Bickett and party and then tonight from 8:30 to 11 o'clock there was a brilliant reception in progress with Governor and Mrs. Bickett, the State officers and wives, in line as the receiving party. Thi swas held at the mansion, which was beautifully decorated, elaborate refreshments being served throughout the evening. Many

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Inaugural Address Of Governor Bickett Presented In Summary

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 11.—Proclaiming in the outset that "the activities of this administration must be exerted along constructive lines," Governor Bickett declared in his inaugural address today that "the first and dearest work of this administration will be a supreme effort to translate the tenants of the State into landlords," giving positive expression to his belief that "the small farm owned by the man who tills it is the best plant bed in the world in which to grow a patriot."

The greater portion of the address was devoted by the new Governor to outlining his plans for carrying out the programme he announces and to argument designed to show why such a programme should be carried out. One item of the programme he urges is a constitutional amendment granting to the General Assembly the power to exempt from taxation notes and mortgages given in good faith for the purchase price of a home in an amount not exceeding $3,000 and running not more than 30 years.

Convicts and Prisons.

Dealing with the subject of convicts and prisons, the Governor declared that "to send a man to a county chain gang for more than two years is cruel and excessive punishment." He would have those whose offense call for longer terms sent to the State's prison. However, he declares that the present prison at Raleigh "represents an inexcusable waste of capital" and recommends that quarters be built on the State Farm amply sufficient to take care of all convicts and that the entire administration of the State prison be conducted from the State farm and that the prison at Raleigh be converted into a hospital for the insane. Moreover, he declares that the prison authorities ought to be directed to make a careful study of the subject and report to the next General Assembly an estimate of the net earnings of the convicts after paying all expenses incurred by the State, and submit a plan for disbursing these net earnings to the dependent families of convicts.

Against Monopoly of Office.

Declaring that "the genius of democracy is as much opposed to monopoly in office as to any other kind of monopoly," Governor Bickett takes his stand for limiting the tenure of office by State officers other than the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to two terms. He says he is "thoroughly converted to the wisdom of the short ballot" and expresses the opinion that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should be elected by the people and all administrative officers should be appointed. He thinks the three hospitals for the insane should be under one management and that the Department of Agriculture and the A. & M. College should be under the same management, the department to be housed on the college grounds in a new $250,000 building and as much of the work of the department as practicable done by the college students and faculty.

The Governor thinks child labor laws should be based upon actual conditions of life in North Carolina mill settlements and not upon theories of agitators. He says the owner of every mill located within reasonable reach of a public water supply should be required to install running water in the homes leased to operatives and that our State anti-trust laws should be amended so as to permit the same combinations for the advancement of our trade with foreign lands as are proposed in the Webb bill now pending before Congress.

Declaring that the State Board of Health shall be given ample funds to continue and enlarge its work, the Governor asserts that the State Board "deserves the unqualified support of the General Assembly in its campaign against quacks and quackery."

County Boards of Education.

The Governor expressed his profound conviction that the welfare of the children of the State would be promoted by the appointment of a Central Educational Commission with power to name the county boards of education in all the counties, without regard to political interests of any sort.

Without fail, Governor Bickett says, the Legislature should make provision for those of the State's citizens whose work keeps or carries them away from home to participate in the elections.

He deals [illegible]ith the subject of taxation, refer[illegible] to his study of the subject as a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1913, which was printed in pamphlet form. He still believes in segregation and classification of property for taxation, as outlined then, but makes no recommendation for the present to the General Assembly, other than to insist "that appropriations shall not be made until the means of meeting such appropriations are devised."

Better Farm Life Conditions.

Elaborating his programme for advancing the cause of agriculture and improving rural conditions and farm life in general, the Governor declares his purpose "to make every rural school a farm life school" and asserts that "there should be cultivated a model acre in connection with every rural school," with an elementary course of agriculture taught in these schools, based upon text books to be prepared, public school teachers to be required to stand examination on the subject before being given certificates to teach. The girls should be trained as thoroughly in the science of kitchen as the boys are in that of the corn field, the Governor declares, and the General Assembly should, by all means, take steps to multiply the number of home demonstration agents in every county in the State.

"The crop lien is the boll weevil of North Carolina," Mr. Bickett declared, but did not recommend its immediate abolition. He said the crop lien farmer is a prisoner, but it would not be wise to burn the prison down with him in it in order to liberate him, but it were better first to make a way for him to break out. After outlining means to aid the farmer to financial freedom, theGovernor declared that after all there is no way to financial indepen-

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BASEBALL PLAYERS DEMAND THAT REQUESTS BE GRANTED

If Not, "Organized Baseball is in for One of Greatest Surprises It Has Ever Had."

FRATERNITY IS IN EARNEST

President Fultz, in Statement, Says There Would be No Need for Training Camps.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Baseball Players' Fraternity, through its president, David L. Fultz, today threw down the gauntlet to organized baseball and declared that unless the magnates agreed to the requests of the fraternity there would be no need of training camps this spring.

An evidence of the earnest intent of the fraternity to fight for what it terms its rigthts, the organization announced that it had expelled Pitcher Harry F. (Slim) Sallee from membership because he had signed a contract with the New York National League club after he had promised that he would stand with the fraternity until given the word that would permit of a contract acceptance.

President Fultz's Statement.

President Fultz's statement, after detailing Sallee's case, says:

"It has been reported that Ritter, Sandberg and Witterstaetter have also signed. Witterstaetter has not signed and the report was evidently given out for the effect it would have on other players. Ritter did not pledge himself to the fraternity and his case will be taken up later. Sandberg is not a member.

"For over two years, we have through petition, argument and appeals to public sentiment and to the board of arbitration of the National Association of Baseball League's sense of fairness, attempted to get not sweeping reforms, but only those ordinary considerations which are well recognized to be the just portion of the players, things which the National Commission long ago granted us on behalf of the major leagues, and which they have gone on record as approving for the minors. In this, we have failed absolutely.

"This board does not comprehend these methods, and has, in addition, violated its agreement with us. It is now a case of continuing to accept breaches of their contract, and of submitting to unfair regulation, or talking in terms which the board understands. We believe it will understand this, that if it continues its present methods, organized baseball is in for one of the greatest surprises it has ever had in its existence.

"The magnates have failed utterly to diagnose the temper of the players. When players who have had no affiliation with the fraternity, volunteer to stand with us because we are right, when the meetings held so far in the large cities have had full attendance, when for a period of nearly three weeks from 10 to 25 letters and telegrams daily have been received at this office from players, among whom are many of the bright stars of the game, demanding that we stand for our rights, it can be seen which way the wind is blowing.

"We admit our weakness on the two New York clubs, but this is because of long term contracts and not because of any luke warmness on the part of these players. There are, however, ten and probably eleven big league clubs which will need no training camps. The International League will not be able to recruit one-sixth of its strength, the Southern Association about that much and the American Association about one-quarter.

"We deeply regret the drastic means which have been forced upon us and the trouble in which they will involve the big league magnates. Were an appeal to the commission granted us, we would unquestionably get a favorable decision as President Tener said in the public press only last Sunday that our principal request is very fair and I have a letter from Mr. Herrmann expressing his approval of a similar request made two years ago and in which he says Mr. Johnson shares his opinion. But, unfortunately, an appeal is denied us.

"Every method is blocked except that we are now pursuing. Unity is the absolute essential of our organization, and the big leaguer, even though his request has been granted, will not desert his less fortunate brother. We expect some desertions, but let no one think because a few traitors quit the fraternity is crumbling. The real man will stand and see this thing through. A fighting spirit to the very bone and sinew is the game of the baseball and the boys will fight for their rights as hard as they do for the games."

Tener Deplores Threat.

President John K. Tener, of the National League, and one of the three members of the National Commission, said tonight that he deplored the threatened stand of the Baseball Players' Fraternity in so far as it might affect the National League.

"There is absolutely no moral or legal basis for a strike on the part of our players," said President Tener, "as we have granted every request that has been made to the National League. In fact, I think I am safe in stating that the major leagues have dealt with perfect fairness and harmony in the matter of contractural relations with their employes.

"The National Commission has no jurisdiction over the minor leagues or the National board and these bodies have a perfect right to adjust their relations with their players as they may see fit. So far as the big league players are concerned a refusal of a majority of them to sign contracts with their respective clubs until matters concerning the minor league clubs are adjusted to their satisfaction is equivalent in a broad sense to a sympathetic strike. I feel sure that the average follower of baseball will not support the players under such circumstances."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

SENATE VOTES TO INVITE MR. BRYAN

After Debate, House Joint Resolution of Invitation is Adopted Unanimously.

GARDNER TAKES THE GAVEL

Turned Over by Former Lieut. Governor Daughtridge, to Whom Tributes Are Paid—Little Work Done in Legislature.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 11.—In the Senate this morning, the House resolution to invite William J. Bryan to address a joint session of the Senate and House at his convenience, probably Monday, came up and was amended to extend a similar invitation to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, expected to be here at the same time.

Objection was raised by Senator Brenizer and others, for the reason that he considered such action the establishment of a bad precedent in such matters. There was hearty agreement on the part of Senator Little, of Anson, and others, the view seeming to pervade a number of the opposition remarks that the burden of the address of Mr. Bryan would be the prohibition cause.

A vigorous defense of the invitation was made by Senator Everett, of Richmond county, who especially advocated his amendment to include Secretary Daniels. Senator Oates proclaimed Mr Bryan as second only to Woodrow Wilson in America.

Opposing the resolution, Senator Justice said that as a private citizen he had gone 160 miles to hear Mr. Bryan, but that as a senator representing the people and taking no direction from outsiders, he opposed extending invitations to anybody. Senator Jones, of Buncombe, said he was from "Mr. Bryan's home town" and wanted the resolution passed. Senator Cranmer advocated the resolution.

The Daniels amendment was withdrawn by Senator Everett, who insisted that he had no purpose to endanger the original resolution. The resolution passed unanimously. The Senate recessed to 4 o'clock.

Gardner Takes Gavel.

At an afternoon session of the Senate, Hon. E. L. Daughtridge, the retiring Lieutenant Governor, formally turned the gavel as presiding officer over to Hon. O. Max Gardner, the new Lieutenant Governor, and spoke feelingly of his retirement and his appreciation for the consideration and many kindnesses of the senators. He presented Mr. Gardner as "young in years, but old in experience and service."

Lieut. Governor Gardner was escorted into the Senate chamber by Senators Long, of Alamance, and Holderness, of Edgecombe. This ceremony was preceded by the adoption of resolutions appreciative of the service of Mr. Daughtridge. Senator Jones, of Buncombe, presided and the resolutions were offered by Senator Oates.

Mr. Gardner declared that he could pay Mr. Daughtridge no higher compliment nor set himself any higher ideal than to endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with the same ability and fairness that characterized his predecessor. He pledged his best efforts for the enactment of the progressive legislation outlined by Governor Bickett in his inaugural address.

Senator Everett introduced a resolution to invite Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels to address the Legislature in joint session next week and it went over to Saturday. The Senate recessed to 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

New Bills in House.

New bills were offered in the House as follows and referred to committees during a short session this morning:

Swain—Provide for the improvement of roads in Gum Neck township.

Matthews, of Mecklenburg—Protect the public at Old Hoss sales.

Ray, of Macon—Abolish board of internal improvements.

Sanders—Prohibit obstructions in any road in North Carolina maintained by taxation.

Matthews, of Mecklenburg—Regulate chiropractics in North Carolina and create a board of examiners.

Wilson—Relief of the sheriff of Transylvania county.

Grant, of Onslow—Provide for payment of a pension for Onslow woman to her son.

Breece—Amend act of 1909 relative to Confederate soldiers and sailors.

Coffey—Permit Boone township, Watauga county, to issue bonds for Linville Falls road.

Mr. Taylor, of Edgecombe, arose to a point of personal privilege and asked to have the House records corrected so as to show that he voted "aye" on the question of the increase of the Governor's salary.

The House adjourned to Friday morning.

BURGLAR HAD HOUSE PLANS

Police Capture Maps of Summer Homes of Wealthy New Yorkers.

(New York Tribune).

Union county, New Jersey, detectives took from Joseph Anderson, confessed burglar and second story man, arrested in Summit, N. J., a map of Long Island, with the summer residences of many wealthy New Yorkers designated in detail. In some cases the map even more memoranda telling the best means of gaining entrance to the houses.

Anderson said that after his release from Sing Sing last June he spent a month in the New York public library reading newspapers from suburban towns and making notes of the location of the summer homes of wealthy persons.

Anderson declared he had never broken a pane of glass or jammed a window to enter a house; that he never carried a revolver, and that he does not smoke or drink. He said he had been a thief since he was nine years old, and that he first stole because of hunger.

WHY SHE MISSED CHURCH, TOLD BY WILMINGTON LADY

"I Would Shake All Over, I Was So Nervous," Says Mrs. M. Marshburn in Telling How, After 25 Long Years, She Has Found Tanlac and Health.

"It certainly has strengthened me, and now I do most of my work—my nerves have been helped and I can sleep fine. I usually go to Church Sunday mornings now." Mrs. M. Marshburn, whose husband is a well known Front Street Market meat dealer, of 609 Queen street, was explaining how Tanlac had helped her.

"I suffered from nervousness for 25 years," Mrs. Marshburn continued. "I was in a weak and rundown condition, and, just what the cause was I was unable to learn. I was advised to go to the hospital. Why, I was so nervous that I would shake all over and I didn't go to Church for this reason. I would tremble so that I would have to get someone to give me medicine. I didn't eat very much and was very weak, just able to get out of bed."

"Because it is a fine medicine and certainly did me lots of good," was the reason advanced by Mrs. Marshburn for recommending Tanlac.

At the Bellamy Drug Store, where genuine Tanlac is sold exclusively in Wilmington, many stores similar to the one by Mrs. Marshburn are told by well known men and women of this city. They explain how Tanlac offers relief from stomach, liver and kidney ills, catarrh, rheumatism, nervousness and the like. In Burgaw, C. L. Halstead sells Tanlac; Southport, Watson's Pharmacy; Rocky Point, A. N. Rhodes; Supply, G. W. Kirby; New Bern, Bradham Drug Co.; Magnolia, W. L. Southall; Faison, Faison Drug Co.; Pembroke, G. W. Locklear; Snow Hill, J. T. H. Harper; Vineland, R. B. McRoy & Co.; Whiteville, J. A. McNeill & Son; Verona, G. W. Humphrey; Fair Bluff, J. P. Waddell; Council, Squires-Hobbs-Grimsley Co.; Ash, L. M. Todd. Each town has its Tanlac dealer.—adv.

APPEALS AGAINST ANY ANTI-STRIKE FEATURE OF BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

less the railroad managers conceded an eight-hour day in principle, there would not have been a strike for the managers would have conceded it."

Mr. Gompers said an act providing for investigation of railroad controversies but not forbidding a strike or lockout and which provided for publication of the results of the investigation through advertising paid for by the government could not be objected to, but from it he could "anticipate no good."

W. N. Doak, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, asked the committee earlier in the day if it interpreted the military necessity bill to give the President power to draft railroad workers so that if might be used to end a strike as such power was used in France several years ago.

"I don't think," said Senator Cummins, "that any member of the committee know whether it could give such power. I have asked myself that question."

An effort will be made tomorrow to have the Senate adjourn over until Monday so as to permit uninterrupted executive sessions of the committee.

ENTENTE E PRESSES THE BELIEF THAT PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLL AT PRESENT

(Continued From Page One).

of the most delicate and carefully written diplomatic documents the war has produced. Its compactness, its delicate touch of language, its suggestion and the pains-taking choice of words and phrases convince officials that it will require more careful study than any document of the war.

Friendly Tone Pleases.

Officials also were pleased with the friendly tone of the note and the consideration shown to American purposes, despite the indirect criticism of the President for what the Entente construes as confusing the Allied and Germanic purposes. This change in attitude proved surprising after the early hostility which greeted the American note in the Entente press and was taken to mean a rather studied effort not to do anything which would cause offense in this country.

IN PRESENCE OF NEARLY 10,000 PEOPLE GOVERNOR BICKETT TAKES UP REINS

(Continued From Page One).

hundreds of people called and passed down the long line, felicitating the new Governor and other State officers on the auspicious start the new administration is making.

Governor Craig Departs.

Governor Craig went to the union station this afternoon accompanied by members of his personal military staff and, bidding goodbye, boarded the west bound Southern train for Asheville. Then these officers returned to the capitol and at 7:30 tonight reported for duty at the Governor's mansion as the military aides for the reception, gracing the event of the Bickett administration.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT WILL END AT PINEHURST TODAY

Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 11.—Finals in the men's and women's doubles and semi-finals in the mixed doubles of the mid-winter tennis tournament here were played today and the tournament will end tomorrow with the finals of the men's and women's singles and the mixed doubles.

In the men's doubles today Count Otto Salm, New York, and J. D. E. Jones, Providence, defeated Hugh Whitehead and Frank C. Lewis, Norfolk.

In the women's finals Miss E. M. Cohen, Philadelphia, and Coralyn Bogart, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Misses Edna Wood, Brooklyin, and Caroline Cousins, West Hampton.

FLOOD OF GOLD COINS IN NEW YORK STREETS

Jingling Familiar to Merchants and Amusement People.

Unusual Society Proves of Value—The Titian Haired Bean to be Popularized—Compliment to Barbers—Gotham Gossip.

New York, Jan. 6.—Gold coin is appearing on the streets of New York in a way that makes it proper to refer to it as common. There are those who have seen similar brief periods when it was prevalent in a spasmodic sort of manner, as ordinary tender in trade, but it would look as if the present abundance of the yellow metal was to have something like a lasting effect upon the affairs of every-day commerce.

During the Civil War, gold became common in the city, but then it was a grim necessity that made it so, and the result of a shortage of other means of exchange. In the political campaign when the silver issue was uppermost in the public mind, it was again seen, this time due to the demand that wages and the satisfaction of credit be paid in gold coin. But up to the present the conditions that cause the appearance of gold in ordinary dealings immediately had the effect of making individuals and institutions do all they could to hoard it. Its tendency was always to disappear from the pocket into the vault.

For about the first time that the local dealer can remember, it is jingling in his till, and does not look lonesome. Gold is now offered along Broadway for tickets to moving picture performances, which in itself marks a distinct period in the history of that business, and of the yellow metal. Up to this time, one of the marked differences between the man from the Far West and the man of the East was that one was familiar with handling and using gold coin, and the other was not. Its use for Christmas presents and for such New Year premiums and bonuses as there were, has long been a fad, but never berore has it remained in street circulation in New York in such large amounts as it has at this time.

A local railroad company for a generation has paid its employees regularly in gold coin, but within twenty-four hours after each pay-day, ninety-five per cent of the metal was returned to its main office through its local cashiers. Hereafter, for a time at least, any such immediate return is not to be expected. There is a large probability, those who know most about money declare, that gold coin will assume a place in trade in the East that it has never had before. The hardship, if it can be considered such, rests on the small cashiers, whose money drawers and whose fingers are not accustomed to handling it. Mistakes are likely, and they will be costly ones, and irritating delays are necessary. Among those who will gain is to be counted the purse maker, for the pocket book of present use does not provide easily for gold, and new styles will come in vogue. It is probable that the prejudice against the ordinary use of the coin will easily break down, however, by reason of its attractiveness and the satisfaction that soon comes from its actual possession.

One of the unusual societies that the metropolis possesses is called the Save-a-Life League, and its function is to prevent self-destruction of human beings. In spite of it, about a thousand suicides take place in the city of New York each year, and while no earthly organization can do anything for these unfortunates, a field where real help is being given is among those who have attempted suicide and not succeeded. The law which requires the arrest of these people, permits members of the Save-a-Life League to approach them and find out the cause of the dispondency that led to the violent act. If the reason proves to be poverty, or anxiety due to ill health, it can be to an extent removed, and encouragement given to the victim, the general idea being to prevent another attempt being made at self-destruction as soon as discharge from the custody of the law makes such a thing possible. The annual meeting of the league, which contains many well-known persons in its list of members, has just been held, and the results of its work in the past year has been such as to encourage it to renewed efforts for the future.

The Titian haired bean has arrived and found a home in a New York institution that has as its object the promotion of modern cooking. The real offerer of this delicacy is, however, the Department of Agriculture, and the reason why its interest is especially urged at this time is that it is an enemy of our intimate friend, old High-cost-of-living. The bean gains its name from its flowing red locks, which we know most beans do not possess. Its present appearance can hardly be said, however, to be a discovery, as it has been in continual use in China for the past several thousand years, and has been in cooked in this country's Oriental restaurants. There is good reason, says the agricultural people, why the Titian haired bean should be very familiar at all our kitchens. It is cheap and nutritious, and is capable of being served in an infinite variety of ways. The cooking institution in New York proposes to show several of them to ube. Certain it is that it starts its new career here with a name that is likely to excite interest and fire the imagination. The Chinese call it the soja bean, but Americans are sure to cling to the appellation that is derived from its Titian locks.

From time to time unkind things have been said about barbers, that generally took the form of declaring them to be more interested in persecuting their customers by an over-amount of conversation than in looking after their comfort while they are being shaved. But suddenly the barber has received an unexpected compliment. It is announced by the authorities at Sing Sing prison that the internal economic conditions of the place is being badly affected by the absence of a sufficient number of the members of the tonsorial profession. Such has never been the case before. Usually the famous prison harbored enough men of each trade to make it a self-sustaining community. But barbers have recently fallen off so in attendance that there are not enough to do all the shaving and hair cutting that is needed to be done. This is likely to cause considerable surprise. It is generally supposed that the advent of the safety razor was such a cause of irritation, both financially and mentally, to the barber, that crime amongst them was likely to increase. Then, too, they have been the victims of a certain class of supposed humor that would make crime at times seem most justifiable by them, and the fact that they withstood temptation, and evidently attained a higher moral standard is, under the circumstances, greatly to be counted in their favor.

New York has survived the visit of the scientists in her midst. It was the largest gathering of learned men that has ever taken place. The three wise men of the East have grown into ten thousand of the Western world. The metropolis is vain enough to wonder if these men would have as willingly gathered in the desert as they did along and near Broadway. In other words, was pure science alone the motive for all of them coming together, or did the attractions of the city itself have some effect upon their number. But whether or not the city was attractive to them, the fact remains that they were attractive to New York. One of their chief characteristics was their versatility. They discussed everything from the Solar system to Billy Sunday. Mentally the local population did not attempt to follow them, but there was no doubt of their welcome, and it is hoped that they left some benefit in the way of urging to serious thought behind them.

LONGACRE.

SCIENCE EXPLAINS BLUE MONDAY

Overeating, Underexercising and Too Much Strenuosity.

(From Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.)

Grouchiness is more prevalent on Monday morning than at any other time in the week, and to such an extent that life is made disagreeable temporarily for many families and for many co-workers. That such manifestations o fill feelings are detrimental to private and public interests is widely acknowledged, but it has remained for Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State commissioner of health, to direct public attention to the Monday morning grouch and to tell how it can be done away with.

"The majority of people," Dr. Dixon says, "are apt to fall into two general divisions. One class tries to crowd too much into the time between one's week-end and the beginning of the next week's labor. They take up their business on Monday morning exhausted an dover-tired instead of refreshed by the 'day of rest.' The other class goes to extremes by overeating and underexercising, and the result is equally unhappy."

To these causes the doctor could have added the "hangover" from Saturday night, for that there is more dissipation then than during any other night in the week is beyond dispute. This is followed by late rising on Sunday morning and, if the stomach will permit, the eating of three meals, which are always heavier on Sundays than on other days. The remedy, then, lies with the individual, and it consists in abstinence from liquor Saturday night and less eating and more exercise—nothing better than a long walk on—Sunday. By following this plan what is known as "blue Monday" will be wiped off the social and business calendar and everybody will be fit to enter upon the duties of the week.

YALE WARS ON THE HYPHEN.

President Hadley Describes Work for Citizenship Preparedness.

(From the New York Times.)

President Hadley, of Yale, in his annual report advocated preparedness in citizenship. After a brief review of Yale's work and interest in a military preparedness, Dr. Hadley tells of the work Yale men have done in teaching English to immigrants and instructing them in the duties of citizenship. Then he says:

"When the National Americanization committee in New York was organized we were able to report an amount of actual achievement in this matter which astounded them; and we purpose, in cooperation with that committee and with public-spirited citizens of New Haven, to extend in the future even more than we have done in the past the large public service of abolishing the hyphen.

"I believe in preparedness. I am a member of the Committee on the Summer Military Instruction Camps for Students, and have been an active mover in the organization of the Yale Artillery Battalion. But I believe that preparedness, like charity, begins at home; that organized emotion can never take the place of brains; that Yale's first duty in preparing American citizens, whether for peace or war, is to adhere to rigid standards of discipline and scholarship and well-developed sense of proportionate values."

The report of the Yale University secretary's office has the following concerning student earnings:

"The reports received show that 845 students were earning a large part of their expenses at Yale last year and that their total earnings for the year were $231,870.22, practically a quarter of a million dollars; and that 565 students—three-fourths of them included in the number reporting earnings—received scholarships, fellowships or special loans from the university and its several schools amounting to $98,161.73."

Continued Cold Weather Predicted.

A gas heater will warm that cold room or hall. Phone 28 for the gas man.—Advertisement.

Specials:---

1500 bags Fine Salt.
480 bags Genuine Maine Grown Seed Potatoes.
1500 bushels Burt Seed Oats.
600 bags Rice, all grades.
600 bags New Crop Coffees.
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Write for Quotations Before Too Late.

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WHERE TO BUY
Is as Important in Glasses as Anything Else.
We hope Our Name is All the Guide You Need. It Means the Best of
ANYTHING OPTICAL.
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To the Man About to Purchase
A Winter Suit or Overcoat

We Say: SOLKY assortments today are equal in every respect to any stock usually shown in the Fall, the prices ranging from

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¶ Our method of Buying does not allow our stocks to "run low" at any time, which fact makes it obvious to any clear-thinking man that a sale to clean up brokeen lots is never an issue at SOLKY'S.

¶ Designed by Kuppenheimer and Strouse Bros.', by specialists familiar with the preferences of Metropolitan New Yorkers, SOLKY'S Suits are not only individual in line and fabric, but being tailored and sold right.

¶ For the man who demands 100 per cent for his money, and an infinite variety of models and fabrics to select from, we say without reserve:

There is no better stock of suits and overcoats than SOLKY'S—and no time like the present for choosing.

¶ We also have a full stock of Underwear and Furnishings.

J. M. Solky & Company
One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers.
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET.

We Wish for You a Prosperous and Happy New Year

Love & Woody
—Wholesale Grocers.—
WILMINGTON, N. C.

To Our Customers:

We wish to announce we have recently bought the right to sell SERV-US merchandise in North and South Carolina.

SERV-US goods can be had in anything that you carry in the grocery line. We have purchased quite a quantity of several different items in this line, and will have them ready for the market on about Feb. 1st. The quality is positively the best; each package carries a valuable coupon.

We are preparing circulars, and will be glad to furnish you a supply for distribution among your customers.

Ask our salesmen for other information.

We wish to thank you for the business with which you have kindly favored us during 1916, and to express our wishes that the coming year will be a very prosperous one for you.

D. L. Gore Co.
Wilmington, N. C.

Last Call!

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES
—1916—
Advertising list now being prepared. Pay Now, and Save Cost.
GEO. C. JACKSON, Sheriff.

BARGAIN!

25 New Iron Safes—Various Makes.
15 Second-Hand Iron Safes—At Almost Your Own Price.
25 Show Cases.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Wilmington, N. C.

Washington Started It.

Cut Down the First Cherry Tree That History Mentions....

There have been a good many cut down since for Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup. Washington was no more truthful than we are when we say to you that we believe Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup to be the Most Pleasant, Most Effective, Most Satisfactory in Every Way Remedy for Coughs and Colds. Elvington's Dependable Drug Stores are selling Rexall Cherry Bark in four ounce bottles for 25c., and eight ounce bottles for 50c., on a positive guarantee.

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The Oldest. Most Reliable.
PRICES ARE NOW AT THE HIGHEST.
All Kinds of Rags, Tires Rubber, Metals and Rope.
109 S. WATER ST. 'PHONE 800.

SUPREME EFFORT OF BICKETT ADMINISTRATION WILL BE TO MAKE LANDLORDS OF TENANTS

"The Small Farm Owned by the Man Who Tills It is the Best Plant Bed in the World in Which to Grow a Patriot," Declares the New Governor, in Inaugural Address—Says "Crop Lien is the Boll Weevil of North Carolina."

PROGRAM OF CONSTRUCTION

"The Activities of This Administration Must be Exerted Along Constructive Lines."

FULL TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

Better Farm Life the Keynote Sounded Clear and Strong.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 11.—"The first and dearest work of this administration will be a supreme effort to translate the tenants of the State into landlords"—This was the keynote of the inaugural address delivered by Governor Thomas W. Bickett before the members of the General Assembly and a large gathering of representative citizens of the State here today. The greater part of the address was devoted to argument and outlines of plans and means which the new Governor would have put into operation for the enrichment of rural life and the pursuit of agriculture in North Carolina—because he believes that "the small farm owned by the man who tills it is the best plant bed in the world in which to grow a patriot."

The full text of the address follows:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

I have no genius for destruction. Sense and poetry agree that a man must follow his natural bent. It results that the activities of this administration must be exerted along constructive lines. If there be a man in North Carolina who desires to drain a swamp or terrace a hillside; if there be a farmer who is struggling to escape from the crop lien's deadly clutch; if there be a tenant who hungers for a vine and fig tree he may call his own, I want all such to know that the Governor of the State will count it honor and joy to rise up at midnight and lend a helping hand.

If there be men or combinations of men who want to build factories that will multiply the value of our raw products; to harness our streams and redeem the sad waste of the waters; to construct or equip railroads that will insure adequate transportation for our growing commerce; to form or maintain insurance companies that will keep at home the Niagara of gold that has been flowing out of the State, I want these men to feel that the State recognizes their wisdom and their worth, and places no discount on their patriotism.

If there be physicians who, with that divine self-forgetfulness that is the birthmark of their calling, are willing to trace disease to its most hidden lair, and plant the banners of life in the very stronghold of death, I want them to know that the State sees a new salvation in their sacrificial labors, and stands ready to clothe them with all needful authority, and place an unlimited armamentarium at their command.

For four years I want labor and capital, learning and art, and the life and letter of the law to be devoted to making every acre and every stream, every human and every mechanical unit in the Commonwealth be and do its level best.

I doubt not that with the wheat will spring up the tares, and to some successor of mine who glories in cremation, I shall bequeath the joy of gathering the tares into bundles and burning them in unquenchable fire. To me the call is definite and despotic, to toil and tire not that all the fields may come white to the harvest.

Such are my hopes and high resolves. But in civic life aspirations and ideals are without value save as they inspire measures that make for the common good. Living problems confront us. Ills that may hurt require remedies that heal. The hour calls for action and "Faith without works is dead."

The Translation of a Tenant Into a Landlord.

The first and dearest work of this administration will be a supreme effort to translate the tenants of the State into landlords. Here and now, in the presence of God and these witnesses, I consecrate myself, and all the power and prestige of my office to this endeavor. I shall neither rest nor permit the State to rest, until every honest, industrious and frugal man who tills the soil, has a decent chance to own it. I am driven to this undertaking by the tyranny of a conviction that such a work is essential not alone to the wholesome development, but to the enduring safety of the State. That wizard of the Northwest, James J. Hill, once said, "Land without population is a wilderness, population without land is a mob." Today 88 per cent of the people of Mexico are without land, and riots and revolutions result as the sparks fly upward. There can be no government for the many, while the lands belong to the few, for the history of the world teaches that the men who own the land will rule it.

The homesteader is the most conservative, and at the same time the most militant force in our civilization. He is a lover of peace, a pioneer in progress, but a very demon in battle when danger threatens the land he loves. The small farm, owned by the man who tills it, is the best plant bed in the world in which to grow a patriot. Such a condition brings wealth to the soil, and health to the souls of men. On such a farm it is possible to produce anything from two pecks of potatoes to the hill, to a President of the United States. Every consideration of progress and of safety urges us to employ all-wise and just measures to get out lands into the hands of the many, and forestall that most destructive of all monopolies, the monopoly of the soil.

To this end I earnestly urge a constitutional amendment granting to the General Assembly the power to exempt from taxation notes and mortgages given in good faith for the purchase price of a home in an amount not exceeding $3,000, and running not more than 30 years. Such an exemption would bring the necessary money to every honest and industrious man who desires to own his own home. It would mean a premium of 40 per cent on the income from such a loan, and the money lender tempted by this premium, would seek out worthy tenants and encourage them to climb to a higher level by becoming owners of the soil.

Such a law would be a two-fold blessing. It would be a blessing to our widows and orphans by enabling them to derive a reasonable income from the savings left them by husband and father. Today the average tax on solvent credits in the towns is $2.40 on the $100. The income fixed by law is $6, leaving to the widows and orphans only $3.60. None but widows and orphans, and a few ultra honest men pay this confiscatory tax. It is the essence of tyranny imposed upon the most innocent and helpless class of our citizens, and cannot be defended in any form of common justice or common sense. The proposed amendment would open a new door of hope to the tenants, and the women and children would rise up and call us blessed. Such a law would be in line with the Federal Farm Loan Act, which exempts from taxation every kind of notes and mortgages given to the land banks, and worthy tenants would have extended to them both State and Federal aid in their efforts to better their condition.

The Regeneration of the Soil.

To be of permanent value the conversion of the tenant into a landlord must be followed by a constant regeneration of the soil. To insure everlasting life not only a man, but the dust from which he sprung, "Must be born again." There can be no enduring prosperity for the men who till the land until the basic principles of good farming are universally understood and universally applied.

The defect in our agricultural development is that it has been "in spots." Under the present system the people who are in the sorest need of instruction are the very last to receive it. It is my purpose to make every rural school a farm life school. A simple manual of good farming, applicable to actual North Carolina conditions, should be prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This book ought to be printed by the State, and furnish to the people—children and adults—at prime cost. The teacher in every rural school should be required to study the book, and pass an examination upon it. It should be made a part of every public school course, and no warrant should issue for the salary of any teacher save upon certificate that the prescribed course in agriculture had been fully and faithfully taught.

Every country boy who can spell "baker" ought to have hammered into him the great and simple truths about humus, seed selection, deep plowing, rotation of crops. The Ten Commandments of Agriculture laid down by Dr. S. A. Knapp, ought to be written in letters of gold, framed and hung on the walls of every school room. The pupils should be required to commit these commandments to memory, recite them in concert every day until they become a part and parcel of the intellectual and moral constitution of the country boy, so that he would be as greatly shocked to see his neighbor violating the commandment, "Use seed of the best variety intelligently selected and carefully stored," as he would be to see him violate the command, "Thou shalt not steal."

The Model Acre.

As a part of this eternal drilling in the fundamentals or good farming, there should be cultivated a model acre in connection with every rural school. This acre ought to be the blackboard on which should be demonstrated the theories taught in class. I believe that in every district can be found a patriot who would grant or lease for a nominal sum, from one to five acres of land for the use of the public school. On this land could be carried on demonstration work now done by the State and Federal Governments, and all the people in the district would benefit thereby. Various ways for cultivating the land could be devised, so that it would not only yield invaluable instruction, but would be a substantial revenue to the school. I am convinced that in this way funds could be raised to buy books, maps, musical instruments, and a complete equipment for a modern school.

If the theories of good farming are correct, they ought to pay handsome dividends on the school farm. If they are theories only, and are not adapted to the actual conditions of farming in the district, then it would be worth much to the people to have this made plain. Such a school-farm would become not only the agricultural but the school center of the district, and would enrich the entire life of the community.

And the girls should be trained as faithfully in the science of the kitchen as the boys are in that of the cornfield. How to plan and how to prepare a well balanced meal out of the food that is produced on the average farm, ought to be taught to every girl in every school in the State. To this end the General Assembly should by all means take steps to multiply the number of home demonstration agents in every county in the State. The blessings of the fireless cooker and the iceless refrigerator ought to be brought to the attention of every household, and every woman ought to be given an opportunity to know how to save all surplus fruits and vegetables for winter use, and thereby conserve the family health and the family wealth.

The crop lien is the boll weevil of North Carolina. It is "The pestilence that walketh in darkness." It is "The destruction that wasteth at noon day." How a man can carry a crop lien and escape both the poor house and the Penitentiary "Passeth all understanding."

The merchant is no more to blame for this evil than the farmer. Both are victims of a system that rewards laziness and extravagance and punishes industry and economy. The man who pays at all pays twice, for himself and for his neighbor who does not pay. The moment this ceases to be true the time merchant goes into bankruptcy. Time prices are not fixed with reference to a reasonable profit on the article sold, but are based upon a speculation as to how many customers will fail to pay up. There is in the system more of the elements of a lottery than of a legitimate business.

I fully recognize the evil, but I am not persuaded that a statute making it unlawful to give a mortgage on a growing crop is the appropriate remedy. Such a statute might prove a "beautiful operation," but I fear that many of the patients would die on the table. Under this treatment instead of lifting a worthy tenant to the place of a landlord, we might reduce him to the position of an hireling. The man who gives a crop lien is a prisoner, of this there can be no doubt. But instead of burning the jail down over the prisoner's head would it not be a saner and safer course to give him a chance to break out?

Several avenues of escape are suggested:

1. The one sure way to kill a crop lien is to starve it to death. And the sure way for a farmer to starve a crop lien is to feed himself. Bread, bacon and buttermilk, all produced on the farm, are as fatal to a crop lien as quinine is to malaria. This treatment reaches the cause of the disease; all others deal simply with its effects. We need to hammer home the everlasting truth that for the farmer there is no way to financial independence save through full cribs, smokehouses and pastures.

If I were the Czar of North Carolina instead of the Governor, I would issue an edict declaring that from and after five years from date any man who imported into North Carolina any corn or meal, wheat or flour, beef or bacon, should be forthwith hanged without trial by jury, and without benefit of clergy. Of course, in the beginning, I would be denounced as an infamous tyrant, but after the law had been in effect for ten years the richest state in the Union would build a monument to me as the financial redeemer of my people.

2. But there are some ways in which the General Assembly can lend a helping hand while the farmer is working out his perfect salvation. The formation of credit unions, under existing laws, should be encouraged in a substantial way. Today it is nobody's particular business to organize these unions, and although the law has been on the books for several years, comparatively none have been organized. The Agricultural Department should be equipped with two field men, whose sole business it should be to explain these credit unions to the people and assist in their organization.

The same force could explain to the people the operation of the State law exempting from taxation notes and mortgages given for the purchase price of a home, and could organize local homestead associations for the purpose of aiding and encouraging worthy tenants to become landlords. In this way the maximum of good possible under these laws would be secured to the people.

A powerful stimulus to the formation, and a guaranty of the success of these credit unions would be a law permitting the unions to charge a commission not exceeding 10 per cent. for negotiating loans for members. This commission should be used to cover any losses sustained by the union on account of loans secured for members. A crop lien is essentially a precarious security. Though the best of judgment may be exercised some losses are bound to occur. The union should have a fund to cover these losses, and at the end of the year so much of the fund as is not required to save the union harmless on account of loans, should be returned to the borrowers. In this way the borrowers would carry the risk at actual cost.

I am of opinion that it would be wise to allow banks and individuals to charge in lieu of interest, a commission not exceeding 10 per cent. on money advanced to make a crop to farmers who, according to the tax books, are worth less than the exemption allowed by law. As I have said, there is an element of risk in money so advanced, and no man is going to assume this risk unless he is paid for it. To expect a man who is insolvent, and who has no security to offer save an unplanted crop, to obtain money on the same terms accorded high class investments, is an idle dream. If we are to give practical help to the farmer who wants to get rid of the crop lien, we must apply to his case the principles of buesiness, and not the instincts of benevolence.

It is susceptible of mathematical demonstration that if a farmer could get the cash with which to buy his supplies on a basis of 10 per cent., the savings between that rate and the time price would in four years put the farmer on an absolutely cash basis, and free him from the crop lion forever. With a campaign insistent and eternal in favor of home grown bread, beef and bacon; with our small farmers given an opportunity to obtain cash for a reasonable premium on the risk incurred, instead of being forced to buy commodities at unconscionable profits, the faith is justified that in a few years a crop lion would be a curiosity in North Carolina.

The Bridling of the Waters.

An idle stream is just as inexcusable as an idle man. Every running brook in North Carolina ought to be bridled and made to do its duty. Nothing adds more to the comfort and the health of the home than running water. At comparatively small expense running water and electric lights can be installed in thousands of country homes. To encourage the use of the water and the power it carries, I recommend that the State Highway Commission be provided with a force of hydraulic and electric engineers, whose duty it will be upon request to examine water powers, and submit plans and specifications to citizens who desire to install water and lights in their homes. Expert knowledge is required to pass on these propositions, and our people ought to be protected from those whose only interest is that they have something to sell.

Rural Telephones.

Every farm should have a telephone in it. It makes for safety, economy and the enrichment of the social life of the community. It brings a community close together, and keeps it in contact with the big currents of life.

Rural telephone systems can be installed at a low cost. Union county affords an example of what can be done in this respect. But here again expert knowledge is necessary. Promoters and speculators sometimes take advantage of the desire of a country community for a telephone service to victimize the people. The State Highway Commission should be required to furnish to any rural community desiring to establish a telephone service, plans and specifications showing the reasonable cost of the construction and maintenance of such a system.

The School House the Social Center

The pathos of rural life is its loneliness. Thousands of boys and girls are literally driven from country life because of lack of wholesome diversions. The wives of many farmers are found in hospitals for the insane because their lives are the same yesterday, today and forever. By making the school house the social as well as the educational center of the district much of this monotony can be relieved, and this can be done by a series of entertainments as helpful as they are diverting. To this end moving picture entertainments could be given at stated intervals in the school houses. There is a moving picture service conceived and perfected by high grade men to do this very kind of work. It has been well said of this service, "It offers real education, visualized in gripping and entertaining form, clear instruction in those subjects most vital to the success o the country family, great moral and religious truths made brilliantly convincing, and the broadest outlook upon all life definitely focused upon a complete country life."

I earnestly advocate the enactment of a law authorizing the county boards of education, by and with the approval of the State Department of Education, to arrange for a service of this kind in such districts as it is found practicable to do so. To this end I urge the appropriation by the State, out of the general fund of the sum of $50,000 per annum, with the proviso that not more than one third of the cost of the service may be paid by the State, the other two-thirds to be paid by the county Boards of Education and the people of the districts on terms fixed by the board.

I am profoundly convinced that no $50,000 appropriated by the State for educational purposes would yield larger dividends. Such a service would not only bring before the people in impressive form the latest and finest achievements in farm life, but it would in a large measure eliminate one of the moving causes of the flow of population from the country to the town.

The Upkeep of the Roads.

In every county or road district where bonds have been issued for the construction of roads, the county commissioners should be compelled to levy an annual maintenance tax bearing a certain per cent., to the amount of the bond issued, such per cent to be worked out by the State Highway Commission. To spend $100,000 to build roads and then leave them without any provision for maintenance is folly equal to that indulged in by the farmer who buys $1,000 worth of farm machinery and then refuses to build a shed under which to keep it.

All the license fees paid by the owners of automobiles ought to be paid to the State, and disbursed by the State Highway Commission in the maintenance of State roads, so as to comply with the requirements of the Federal government for the upkeep of roads buildt under the Federal Good Roads Act.

The powers of the State Highway Commission should be enlarged so as to give it supervision over all contracts made for road or bridge building, and it should be supplied with an adequate force of engineers for this purpose.

Another Chance for the Children.

The Constitutional Amendment requiring a six months' school for every child in the State ought to be re-submitted to the people on its own merits, unassociated with any other amendment. The children are entitled to have the voter cast a single ballot declaring whether he is or is not in favor of a larger opportunity for the child. Every town child has this much schooling already, and no man can look a country boy in the face and deny him the right of an equal start.

Incorporation of Rural Communities.

Rural communities should be given a right to incorporate by a vote of the people of the community. Such corporations wisely and conservatively formed will make it possible to do many things for the upbuilding of country life that are impossible so long as the community has no legal entity.

I have suggested nine measures all designed to serve one end, that is to make life on the farm just as profitable, and just as attractive as life in the town. I believe in the justice and efficacy of these measures, but I do not bow down nor worship them. If any one can point out a more excellent way of attaining the desired end I shall greatly rejoice. What I am trying to do is to focus the thought of the State on the subject, for I know that if I can get two million people to think on these things with the intensity and constancy their superlative importance demands some mind among the millions will find the best remedy for every evil, and the best path to every good.

Every suggestion made carried with it the initial and never to be forgotten requirement that the people themselves must be willing to pursue knowledge, and practice the homely virtues of industry and economy. No legislation can guarantee to ignorance the dividends of intelligence. Justice equal and exact can never deliver to idleness the fruits of industry. It would be a mistaken charity that would give to extravagance and frugality the same reward.

A Logical Public School System.

It is possible to justify a uniform system of appointing the members of the county boards of education and the county superintendent of public instruction. It is possible to justify a uniform system of electing these officials by a vote of the people. The present mongrel system whereby in twenty counties these officials are elected by a vote of the people, and in eighty counties by the General Assembly, cannot be justified in any forum of common justice or common sense.

The avowed object in having the boards of education elected by the General Assembly is to keep the schools out of politics. But the plain truth is to make the naming of the county boards of education a perquisite of a member of the General Assembly, often puts the schools in the very worst kind of politics.

I am profoundly convinced that the welfare of the children of the State would be promoted by the appointment of a Central Educational Commission of not more than seven men, chosen by reason of their known interest in the cause of public education, and clothing this comission with power to name the county boards of education in all the counties in the State, and clothing the county boards with power to name the superintendent and committeemen. Both on the Central Commission and the county boards the minority party should be given reasonable representation, and each member of the Central Commission, and each member of the county board of education should, upon assuming office, be required to subscribe to an oath that in all cases he would vote for the men best qualified to serve the educational interests of the State and county, without regard to political considerations.

Manufacturing.

Next in importance to agriculture is the manufacturing industry of the State. This industry affords employment to thousands of our citizens, and creates more than $300,000,000 of wealth every year. An industry of such gigantic proportions is deserving of the State's fostering care. Our manufacturers ask for no subsidies, and no special privileges of any kind. They do ask and deserve to be treated with sympathetic consideration. As a class they are humane, forward-looking men, earnestly desirous of making the most of our natural resources, and they rightly resent being thought of as cannibals who delight to feast on the flesh of women and children.

I am persuaded that practical regulations that make for health and safety, and for the proper conservation of womanhood and childhood will meet with no organized opposition at the hands of these men. I insist that legislation with respect to our mills and factories should be made with reference to the living conditions that confront us, and not with reference to the theories of the professional agitator. I insist that our legislation shall reflect the conscience of North Carolina, and not the covetousness of New England.

I am convinced that in North Carolina there is less of friction between labor and capital than in any State in the American Union where so large a number of operatives are employed. And this sympathetic relation between employer and employe ought to be fostered by laws that will appeal to the judgment and conscience of those most vitally concerned.

I offer these suggestions:

1. The owner of every mill located within reasonable reach of a public water supply ought to be required to install running water in the homes leased to operatives. No one convenience would do more to lighten the labors of the women, and preserve the health of the entire family and community.

2. Our State anti-trust law should be amended so as to permit the same combinations for the advancement of our trade with foreign lands as are proposed in the Webb bill now pending before Congress. Given the proper encouragement from National and State authorities our mills are ready and able to secure trade in every corner of the world. I long to see the day when every bale of cotton grown in the South will be spun and woven in the South, and when this day comes the South will be the greatest lender instead of the greatest borrower on earth.

3. My third suggestion is that a committee composed of representatives appointed by the North Carolina Manufacturers' Association, the Commissioner of Labor, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, should prepare a plain, simple course dealing with the science of manufacturing, and this course should be made a part of the public school curriculum in every industrial center. The boys and girls who are already at work in our mills, and those who expect to become operatives, ought to be taught the underlying principles of the business in which they are to engage. The mill worker is entitled to know, not only what to do, but why he does it. In this way the head will acquire knowledge while the hand increases its cunning, and the final result will be a man instead of a machine. This process will enable our mills to produce their own experts, and every mill worker can enjoy a well grounded hope of rising to a higher and more lucrative position. I am persuaded that if invited to do so, our manufacturers would be glad to send at stated periods, trained, practical men into the schools in their communities to give the children instruction in the underlying principles of the particular work in which they are engaged.

The Textile Department of our Agricultural and Mechanical College is doing a most excellent work with the force and equipment at its command. But North Carolina ranks next to Massachusetts in the textile industry, and promises soon to stand at the very head of the column, and I insist that the textile department of the college be enlarged both with respect to teachers

(Continued on Page Eight)

NEW PRESIDING OFFICER OF STATE SENATE.

HON. O. MAX GARDNER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mail Orders Filled the Same Day Received---Send Yours Here

A Revival of the Friday and Saturday Specials for Today and Tomorrow

Economical women look forward to these occasions when good, reliable merchandise is offered at much below their real value. They have found that it pays to watch for these events, which due to Christmas and Inventory have been put aside until this revival of very special items as listed below.

Friday and Saturday Perfumery Specials

25c Colgate's Tooth Powder in glass or metal jars priced special at ... 19c

35c Colgate's Tooth Powder, in glass or metal jars, priced special at ... 24c

15c Talcum Powder, Cashmere Bouquet, and E'd'clait, priced special at ... 11c

Palm Olive Soap, regular 10c values, priced special, 3 cakes ... 25c

$1.00 large size bottles of Odorono, priced extra special ... 59c

25c Tooth Brushes, transparent handles, special ... 19c

Sale of Neckwear for Friday and Saturday

One Lot of Slightly Soiled Crepe Neckwear at Half Price

50c lot of large Organdie Collars, good styles, special ... 39c

25c line of Neckwear; your choice of our entire stock ... 19c

25c Flannel Collars for ... 15c

Silk Hosiery Lowered in Price for Two Days

$1.25 line of Striped Hose, in all colors and all sizes, priced at per pair ... 98c

Gordon Silk Hose, in black and white, all sizes, special value ... 79c

Knit Underwear for Ladies and Misses

25c line of Ladies' and Misses' Pants, special at ... 19c

50c line of Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Pants, for ... 39c

Extra Special 27-inch Outing Flannel, pink and blue; suitable for ladies' or men's pajamas or night gowns, 12 1-2c quality, very special at per yd ... 9c

One Lot Royal Society Packages 25% Off

This is the time of the year many people do fancy work and these packages at special prices will make many new converts to the cause of the needle workers.

25c to $1.00 packages for ... 18c to 75c

Fur Bandings at Half Price

This line runs from one inch Coney to four inch Skunk Opossum at $8.50 a yard. These low prices will enable many to add a touch of fur to their coat or suit, giving the latest and most advanced styles at a small cost.

25c to $8.50 fur banding, from ... 12 1-2c to $4.25

Good Merchandise at January Prices

Bon Marche Incorporated.

The Store of Full Values Plus Service

SAVE DAD'S LIFE GET IT FOR HIM

Says It Is Suicide to Cut Corns and Tells How They Lift Right Out.

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of freezone." This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn from one's feet.

A few drops applied directly upon a tender, aching corn should relieve the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn, root and all, can be lifted out with the fingers without pain.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that while freezone is sticky it dries in a moment, and seems to simply shrivel up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but cut this out and make him try it.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year; $3.50 for six months; $1.75 for three months

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may rest assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina. Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916.

John Barleycorn is on his last legs.

Anyhow, Tom-toms Lawson is no mollycoddle.

Nobody seems to "stop, look and listen."

Yes, Sister Caroline, there's a good deal of it in Bickett.

Atlanta Constitution: "Last prop gone." Also last drop.

Colonel Roosevelt has again had his say. It's Doc Cook's "next."

What we ought to do in Wilmington is to put the act in action.

"This is the life"—in the sub-tropical region of the Cape Fear.

The horse show in New York is no place for a preacher's son.

Find the leak. Find Charley Ross. Find the needle in the haystack.

Are we on again and gone again? If so, what are we onto for this year?

The congressional leak committee wanted information but it got conversation.

Of course, somebody may put you in a hole, but you can make so much noise about it that people will believe the other fellow put himself in the hole.

Some men who expected a different decision on the Webb-Kenyon act are liable to think there is a United States Surprise Court at Washington, D. C.

You are liable to be killed at almost any railroad crossing or be run over by a motorist who runs fast through crowded streets.

We are not comparing Judge Hughes with Thomas W. Lawson, but they remind us of each other because they are loud on criticism in which there is nothing to make clear what they say so much about.

Equal suffragists are picketing the White House in order to get next to President Wilson. Uhuh! Well, it's just simply curious how many ways there are to interpret nagging into action.

Since Mexico is giving us a good imitation of a divided house, we ought to see the advantage of getting together so we can pull together and stay together.

The Tampa Times states that within five days Governor Catts, of Florida, received 500 letters from men demanding positions of honor or profit. It might have been worse, for every man who wants something for nothing might have written to the governor in order to get it.

The stockholders of the Durham County Fair Association met on Thursday to arrange for the fair next fall. Durham takes her fair seriously, and that accounts for the fact that it is an established, growing institution. It represents the organized efforts of people with a community motive and fixed purpose.

The Hon. Lawson made us all believe that he was loaded for an exposure of tremendous import. He burned his red light, but it went out, leaving us all under the impression that it was nothing but glare. In the poker days of the Mississippi steamboat era the Bostonian would have been ranked as a flour-flusher and a big bluff.

The dove of peace was sent out with an olive branch in her beak, but finding no place for the soles of her feet she circled around and winged her way back and deposited the olive branch in the muzzle of a cannon. She will be sent out again with the olive branch and she will drop it where it will be picked up and passed around from one nation to another. Then man will repent of his folly and reflect grievously that civilization wished to go forward but he held her back and put his faith in war instead of Christianity."

THE STATUS OF LIQUOR

A contemporary states that the decision of the United States Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon act, makes it so that a citizen cannot order two quarts of liquor a month and ship it into a dry state. That view is not correct, for the Supreme Court does not make laws but it interprets and affirms them as to their constitutionality.

Under that decision, however, a state can limit or prohibit at will the shipment of liquor into the state. The decision itself does not prohibit liquor shipments but it says that a state can do so by means of its police power exercised in whatever kind of prohibition laws it may deem proper to enact. At present the law in North Carolina allows individual receipts of two quarts a month and that law will stand till the Legislature sees fit to eliminate the two-quart provision and absolutely prohibit the receipt of liquor in North Carolina. The Legislature is liable to do that, but until it does do so, the two-quart law will still be in force. The state can put the lid on all the way now, and we would not be surprised to see our State take advantage of all its police power as defined by the Supreme Court decision.

The Supreme Court holds that the interstate commerce jurisdiction of the United States cannot be pleaded against state prohibition laws. Neither an individual in a State nor an individual in another state can rely on the interstate clause to enable them to either receive or to ship liquor, if shipments are absolutely prohibited. They can only receive and ship whatever a state law fixes as the amount, or they are not entitled to any at all if the state law provides for absolute prohibition. It is simply up to North Carolina, for instance, to limit shipments to two quarts or to forbid the receipt of liquor at all. Here is a correct statement of the case by the editor the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, an able lawyer himself:

"Affirmation of the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon act by the Supreme Court clears the way for absolute prohibition of the shipment of intoxicants into any state electing to enact such interdict. The decision first upholds the rightful power of Congress to adopt the law, and then declares that under its provisions 'The channels of interestate commerce can not be used to convey liquor into a state in violation of that state's own laws to the contrary. In other words, 'under the Webb-Kenyon act there is no power in interstate commerce to ship liquor from one state to another to enable it to be used in any way prohibited by the state.'

"The act of Congress thus validated does not trench upon the police powers of the states as such, but gives aid to their exercise and enforcement. It forbids the employment of Federal jurisdiction over commerce between the several states to the enabling of one state to nullify the police regulations of another regarding the reception, possession, sale or use of liquor. Therefore, it is no longer an open question whether Virginia can legally forbid all imports of ardent spirits or their compounds into her territory. The Supreme Court has made no distinction between regulation and prohibition. The Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, can proceed at once, under sanction of the highest judicial authority, to substitute for the 'two-quart' restriction a measure forbidding any and all importations into the state of intoxicants. The alleged reasons for pursuing a halfway policy have ceased to exist, and it is now up to them to carry their convictions to a logical conclusion and to put their theory to the test of thorough application."

Thus we see that the Supreme Court leaves the entire question in the hands of the legislature. Therefore, John Barleycorn is at the mercy of the legislature, and he need not expect to receive much in North Carolina. In announcing the decision of the court, Chief Justice White declared that there is no intention on the part of Congress (by virtue of the Webb-Kenyon act) to forbid individual use of liquor," the purpose of the act affirmed being to cut out by the root the possibility and practice of permitting the violation of state liquor laws by resorting to the courts under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution. Under that decision the Webb-Kenyon law is an act of Congress to co-ordinate national law with state law in the regulation and prohibition of liquor traffic in any way that a state may see fit to do it. The state has unlimited power in that connection, but the Baltimore Sun fears that if that power is asserted by the states it will do more harm than good to the prohibition cause. That is yet to be seen, but the Sun takes this view of it:

"If a new general campaign is now to be inaugurated to cut off these importation privileges entirely, there is a possibility of a revolt which may overturn what has already been accomplished. A very large number of persons who will agree that their neighbors need regulation will resent very bitterly the attempt to apply the proposition to themselves. On the face of it, the fanatical prohibitionist, like Commissioner Blue of West Virginia, is engaged in an attempt to regulate the private lives of other people. If this new tyranny is to be driven home without compromise or exception, a reaction may be excited that will set back the cause of reasonable prohibition and temperance.

"If the prohibitionists should succeed in passing additional laws in "dry" states withdrawing present importation privileges, one result of such drastic legislation would undoubtedly be the stimulation of the moonshine industry. Perhaps that might, in turn, be crushed out; but it is open to grave question whether such internal conflicts and the establishment of an iron rule of personal conduct might not produce most unfortunate social and political results. The day may come when everybody will think that alcoholic stimulants of all kinds should be absolutely excluded from use, or should be placed on a par with the use of opium or other forms of "dope," but that day is still very distant, and until the vast majority of people have been "educated up" to that view more harm than good may come to the cause of prohibition from the overzeal of its advocates. If universal prohibition is to obtain, it must commend itself to public judgment as a scientific and vitally sanitary and vitally economic proposition and not as a moral law prescribed by a particular school of religious philosophy."

Anyhow, the states now have their chance to put prohibition to the test, and it will either triumph or fall by whatever conservative or radical laws may be applied to it. It is hard to say whether the present crisis for John Barleycorn may develop into a crisis for prohibition. We hope the moral cause may not turn out to be the sufferer.

GOVERNOR CRAIG OUT, GOVERNOR BICKETT IN.

Two governors in one day was North Carolina's experience yesterday. Governor Locke Craig, of Asheville, who has occupied the executive chair for four years, served up to noon, when the Hon. Thomas W. Bickett, of Louisburg, was sworn in as governor for the term of four years next ensuing. It is now Governor Bickett and former Governor Craig.

The two distinguished gentlemen are fine types of the Democratic governors chosen by the people of North Carolina. Governor Craig retires from the gubernatorial office with the respect and confidence of the people. He has had a stern duty to perform and he did it with conscientiousness and courage. He has made the State an able executive, and though he has had unpleasant and unpopular duties to discharge he has had the courage of his convictions to act regardless of his own personal interests. The people have to give him credit for his patriotism and great earnestness of purpose, and in some instances if he has erred, mayhaps, in the judgment of some of his fellow citizens directly affected by his acts, the public recognize the fact that in the most trying duties that he has had to face his notable characteristic was a deep sense of justice and humanity. He did what he thought was best and squared himself with his conscientious obligations to the State and its citizens. He calmly met all his responsibilities and unflinchingly faced every issue that arose during his administration.

Sincere and pure minded, Governor Craig's aim was to do his duty without seeking either popularity or notoriety. In those things in which his State was immediately concerned, he was both active and faithful. His endeavor was to advance the interests of North Carolina and to safeguard the rights and privileges of her people in every particular. He has unostentatiously upheld the honor of the State and endeavored to promote the happiness and progress of the people. Such, we believe, is the estimate that will be put upon the State's retiring Governor.

Today the people acclaim Governor Bickett and they entrust the State to him with the utmost confidence in his fine ability, his intense love of State and his high qualifications for the service of a great and growing commonwealth. The new Governor has some notably striking gifts and he is possessed of an alert comprehension from which North Carolina can reasonably expect much. We are sure no Southern state will have a governor who will measure up fuller in every respect than North Carolina's new and admirably equipped Governor. He has a keen insight into some of the State's public and civic problems, and we are satisfied that four years of Bickett's administration will find North Carolina greatly advanced along many lines of progress, politically and materially. He starts with a clean slate, and when he is ready to turn over his charge to another, let us wish for him that his popularity will be unsullied and his reputation be as great as we expect it to be.

A BANKABLE ASSET THAT IS INCREASING IN VALUE.

In the South Atlantic states the farm loan bank will have a credit asset that will steadily increase in value. The bank for the district composed of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida will be located at Columbia and it will make loans upon lands that never will be as cheap again as they are now. They will be a credit asset that will steadily increase in value and power and the bank will literally grow up with the South Atlantic section.

The South Atlantic region is already on the way and the farm loan bank will simply join it in time to go on up with it. It will be a great factor in making the farms of the four states more valuable as real assets, and thus the whole South Atlantic will be a regional asset that will develop out of all proportion to the merely nominal price of lands at this time.

This declaration is an assertion and not a prediction, for the reasons literally stare one in the face. Among the powerful elements at work to make it a verity are the four north and south railroads that link up the South Atlantic with the North and the Middle West. North Carolina has the advantage of being traversed in three cross-State zones from the east to the west by three of these north and south railway systems, and every one of them is actively and systematically promoting the development of this region. Then there is the human element consisting of a live and active people intensely interested in the development of the resourceful South Atlantic region. To that will be added that most needful element, the farm loan bank that will be in operation in Columbia by next fall—probably earlier.

Therefore, there is not the least room to doubt a word The Star says about this South Atlantic territory, especially every foot of it in Eastern North Carolina. The great development of the manufacturing interests in the South Atlantic states is another potential factor, but that is simply mentioned on the side to make our claim all the stronger.

We saw long ago that the South Atlantic was the coming part of America. A few years ago a New York lady was offered $300,000 for some land that she was holding in Colorado. We tried to persuade her to sell and invest in Eastern North Carolina. She held on to her Colorado proposition, but today she can't buy the North Carolina proposition for one rounc million dollars. She missed it. However, those who will invest in North Carolina lands now won't miss it, if they will come here in time.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Although it is said that the crossing where those two men were killed on the Wilmington-New Bern branch of the Coast Line Tuesday is perfectly open the occurrence will probably be made the text for some sermons against grade crossings.—Kinston News.

The military that was hurried to Wilmington for the purpose of quelling a riot of whose materialization there had been small chance, are said to be "mad" at Governor Bickett because he did not come to the rescue as Attorney General with a favorable decision when the question as to the pay for their services was under consideration. The military involved is therefore playing shy of inaugural participation. If the troops were not paid they should have been paid. But the city that made the call should have been made to foot the bill. It looks like the grievance of these troops should have been directed against the city of Wilmington rather than against a State official who could not conscientiously rule that the State should pay for a service a city had asked for.—Charlotte Observer.

The illness of 35 people in a North Carolina town is attributed to the eating of bad meat; a danger every community risks where some systematic inspection is not made. It is entirely possible that the people of Kinston are from time to time fed on diease-infected meat. Cholera, The Free Press is informed, is always to be found to a more or less degree among the hogs in the county, and it is possible, we understand, for the disease to exist in an incipient stage in an animal several days before any outward signs are manifested. That being the case, it is not necessary to inpugn the honesty or integrity of those who raise hogs and slaughter them for the local markets, to say that it is entirely within reason for infected meat to be sold. Kinston needs a meat and milk inspector and all domestic meats should be subject to inspection prior to slaughter. Until such a provision is made the people of Kinston are in constant danger of eating that which is unfit for human consumption.—Kinston Free Press.

There was never before as much money in the banks as now, and there is a mighty good channel open in which it can flow and do a great big service. This is the season of the year when the plow boy turns his thoughts and time to the tilling of the soil, and every one knows that we cannot have too many farmers. The mouths of the world are gaping with the need of food: the backs of vast multitudes are uncovered, so to speak, for raiment. The earth, God's green earth, is reaching up to mankind waiting and anxious to be scratched by human touch, to spread our pathway with plenty. Let every brawny muscle and every fertile brain get busy and grasp the opportunity that is waiting with an impatient bit and a taut rein. Let the capitalists of our country reach out and place their hand on the shoulder of some good, honest chap, and tell them to go to it. Farmers are what we need. Thousands of acres of rich, tillable soil is but a few paces from us, and let all the encouragement and assistance possible be lent to further this lucrative and necessary pursuit.—New Bern New Bernian.

WAYNE COUNTY MAN JAILED ON CHARGE MADE BY DAUGHTER

Jim Ham Held for Superior Court on Charge of Serious Offense.

(Special Star Telegram).

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 11.—Jim Ham, a well known farmer of this county, was placed in the county jail in this city today charged with a serious crime in connection with his daughter, Mrs. Annie Hanson. The charge against Ham is that of incest, brought against him by his 17-year-old daughter, who recently was married. When she confessed her alleged intimacy with her father to her husband, the latter immediately caused his young wife to swear out a warrant against her parent, with whom she and another sister had been keeping house, their mother being dead.

The defendant was given a hearing today before James R. Hatch, justice of the peace, and in default of a $500 justified bond, was remanded to jail to await a hearing at the January term of Superior court.

In testifying at the hearing today Mrs. Hanson told a pitiful story in which she stated her conscience forced her to reveal to her husband all the facts in the case.

During his daughter's testimony Ham sat with bowed head, and when asked if he wished to take the stand, waived examination. Mrs. Hanson's evidence was also sustained by a younger sister, who was also present at the hearing.

PETITION TO WESTERN UNION.

Warsaw Citizens Want an Uptown Telegraph Office.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., Jan. 11.—A petition, requesting the Western Union Telegraph Company to give Warsaw a separate office from the railroad and express company office, the same to be located in the center of the town convenient to business districts, and not moved as far out as the new depot now nearing completion, whose location is inconvenient to the majority of the people, is being circulated and signed by a large number of the business men of the town.

It is believed that should this be done, the service here will be greatly improved, especially in regard to the delivery of telegrams.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE
OF
Blankets and Comforts

The time of year when a little extra covering on the bed will feel comfortable is yet ahead of up. Before taking inventory in this department, we wish to reduce the stocks as low as possible. These are unusually low prices, and will not last longer than this week:

$1.25 Blankets reduced to 98c
$2.00 Heavy Weight Grey Blankets; full size, reduced to $1.48
$5.00 White Wool Blankets, reduced to $4.00

Pre-Inventory Reductions on All Comforts

$3.00 Comforts, at $2.48
$3.50 Comforts at $2.98
$5.00 Silk Covered Comforts; fine white cotton padding; Special $4.48
$12.50 Silk Covered Down Comforts at $9.50

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE
615-617-619 North Fourth Street
Car Fare Refunded on Purchases of $2.00 or Over

Special Closing Out Prices on All Mattings, Rugs and Art Squares

WARSAW CITIZENS CONSIDER LIGHTS, WATER AND SEWERAGE

Mass Meeting Asks Legislature to Repeal Former Bill.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., Jan. 11.—The chamber of commerce and town commissioners held a lively meeting jointly with the citizens of the town Monday night to consider the question of electric lights, waterworks and sewerage system. It was voted to ask the Legislature to repeal the act of 1915 relative to the charter of the town—the act appointed a light and waterworks commission for the town, and provided for a bond issue of $30,000 on approval of the vote of the people. It is thought that $30,000 is insufficient for the purpose, and it is deemed best to allow the town commissioners to use their power to issue bonds at their discretion for necessary purposes. They were instructed to first provide lights, using machinery of sufficient power to also furnish waterworks, which are to be put in as early as possible.

Heretofore, when it was thought that plans for securing lights for the town were completed, there would develop some hitch in granting the franchise, or in some other arrangements, Burns' quotation, "The best laid plans of mice an' men, Gang aft agley, And 'lae us nought but grief and pain, For promised joy," never being more aptly applied than in regard to these long desired, greatly discussed, and much-written about electric lights, whose existence appears soon to become a reality, Rev. A. O. Moore, president of the chamber of commerce, having stated that work would probably be begun on their installation in six weeks' time.

Basketball at University.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 11.—Although no intercollegiate games will be played until February, basketball is beginning to get under way at the University, and a training table has been started. Coach Howell Peacock, former Georgia coach, has the squad in charge and his former successes as a coach should give promise of a good team this year to represent the blue and white. Practice goes on daily and so far about 25 men are out. The near examinations will keep some of the best men out of practice for a while.

MOTHER OF NINE CHILDREN

Able to do Housework by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Springfield, Mass.—"After the birth of my ninth baby I was in a weak, run down condition, had pains in my left side, so I would faint often. My doctor advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and gained in strength so I can now do all my own house work and I hope you may publish my experience with your Compound for the benefit of other mothers."—MADAME EUGENE BEDARD, 558 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful in overcoming woman's ills because it contains the tonic, strengthening properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, which act on the female organism. Women from all parts of the country are continually testifying to its strengthening, curative influence.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read, and answered by women only.

The New Year calls for new clothes

YOU know how you say to yourself, "I'm going to do bigger things this New Year; I'm going to be more efficient, more alert.

That's where new clothes come in; they give a man confidence in himself, and inspire confidence in others. Nothing succeds like a good appearance.

And because clothes are so important to success, it's economy to have the best.

You'll find them at this store; Hart Schaffner & Marx make them; sizes, styles, and prices to suit every man.

THE A. DAVID CO.

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

Get Your
FIRE WORKS
at
The Payne Drug Company
'PHONE 520. 5th and Red Cross Sts.

The Murchison National Bank
AN INSTITUTION
The standard of whose efficiency has been attained by the constant use of modern business methods, founded on ancient principles.

Roger Moore's Sons & Co.
206 PRINCESS STREET

Have on hand large stock of Brick, Lime, Plaster, Laths, Shingles, Etc.

All orders have prompt attention; only best brands of material handled.

WANT LOCAL INTERESTS LOOKED AFTER IN BILLS

Legislative Committee Asked to Secure Copies of Proposed Laws.

Chamber of Commerce Will Co-Operate With Representative Grant. Reports of Committees Made at Meeting Yesterday.

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce will co-operate with Representative L. Clayton Grant and Senator E. H. Cranmer in every way possible to see that local interests are properly taken care of in any general legislation that may be preposed at this session of the General Assembly. Resolutions were adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, instructing the legislative committee to secure copies of proposed general laws.

The necessity of possible provision in a general act in order to give the county of New Hanover authority to take over the property of the Brunswick Bridge & Ferry Company was responsible for the suggestion that it would be wise for the legislative committee to look over pending bills with a view to seeing if there are local situations not taken care of. Hon. George Rountree thought that it would be a wise thing if every Chamber of Commerce in the State would send a representative to Raleigh to look over proposed laws with this end in view.

It is not proposed to exercise any sort of sensorship but simply to see that since purely local legislation is debarred by the constitutional amendments that local needs are provided for in general acts, which might otherwise be overlooked.

The need of such care was explained to the chamber of Judge Rountree, who stated in connection with the report of Mr. W. D. MacMillan, Jr., chairman of the bridge and ferry committee, that some difficulty might be encountered in taking over the ferry, as is now preposed to be done, because of inadequate legislation.

Judge Rountree expressed the opinion that all desirable legislation will be provided for in general acts provided the bills are well drawn. It was for this reason that he thought all of them should be studied by those in touch with local conditions in order that nothing might be overlooked. He could see no serious difficulty in way of making acts conform to local needs in different parts of the State.

Mr. MacMillan was glad to report considerable progress towards the desired goal of better transportation over the Cape Fear river. While nothing official has yet been done, it is now hoped by the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover that the present property of the Brunswick Bridge & Ferry Company can be taken over and operated by this county until a better means of solving the problem has been devised.

Mr. Martin Willard stated that it had occurred to him that it would be wise to have an act passed allowing New Hanover to take over the ferry. He doubted if under the present laws, New Hanover could own property in another county. He did not believe that in the light of past experience, it would be wise for New Hanover and Brunswick to undertake to bear the expense jointly. He believed this county should take over the entire property. He didn't see that ceding Eagle's Island to New Hanover would be an advantage but rather a disadvantage.

Mr. M. W. Divine differed with Mr. Killard as to the desirability of annexing the island, stating that he considered it a big asset and certainly could not be a burden. However, he did not want to start any argument.

Mr. MacMillan explained that the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Willard had been considered by his committee but that as legislation concerning local bridges and ferries are now expressly prohibited in the constitution, he did not that anything could be done until the courts had passed on the law.

Col. Walker Taylor, chairman of the legislative committee, in making a report declared that he desired to commend Representative Grant for his very prompt and generous compliance with the request of the committee a few days ago that the eight-hour law for railroad clerks not be passed. He believed that Representative Grant would welcome any suggestions.

Colonel Taylor stated that the committee would be glad to respond to any request from members for consideration of legislative questions.

Colonel Taylor stated that his committee had thought it proper to act in the premises on matters coming before it and for that reason had acted upon the eight-hour law without bringing it to the attention of the chamber. The committee was reasonably intelligent, he explained, and cited as proof of this fact that Judge Rountree is a member. Mr. McCormick, who presided at the meeting, assured Mr. Taylor that the committee had acted in accordance with the rules of the chamber.

Colonel Taylor explained that a local experimental laboratory would be put into dire difficulty, if Rev. R. L. Davis' prohibition bill passes. The proposed bill prohibits the use of alcohol in any laboratory except those of the State. Inasmuch as the local laboratory is engaged in some important experiments with pine products for which alcohol is necessary, it is desired in the event the bill should become a law to have it and others like it exempted from its provision.

Chairman John J. Blair, of the civic committee, was glad to be able to report that City Council had adopted the plans for the improvement of Greenfield park, which had been submitted by the committee, and that the work would be started at once. The committee has other projects under consideration upon which report will be made soon.

From the general tone of members of Council, Mr. H. Lacy Hunt, chairman of the streets and wharves committee, stated that the prospects are good for securing the improvement of Water street at an early date. His committee recently went before Council and was "courteously received." Chairman Hunt referred, however, to the charge of inconsistency brought by Councilman McCaig because a previous committee had asked for a reduction of taxes while the other asked for expenditure of money and stated that he felt that a satisfactory explanation was given. His committee had also endorsed the improvement now being made on South Front street.

Mr. J. P. Herring, county farm demonstrator, thanked the chamber for having made him an honorary member of this body and expressed appreciation for the readiness of the chamber to assist the farmers at all times, particularly in getting up the Corn Show. He thought the business men of Wilmington could render a great service by encouraging "safe" farming, an important element of which is raising supplies at home.

In the absence of President M. W. Jacobi, Vice-President J. G. McCormick presided at the meeting.

SEPA GROTTO CELEBRATES

Jolly Prophets With Wives, Sweethearts and Friends Spend Evening at Vaudeville Attraction.

The chill winds that blew straight from the snowy peaks "somewhere in the North" couldn't dampen the ardor of the jolly Prophets of Sepa Grotto, who turned out in large numbers to attend the vaudeville attractions at the Royal theatre last evening. The crack drill team under the expert direction of Capt. "Bill" Whitney was right there and executed many fancy formations on Front street while a large crowd of admiring spectators looked on.

The bright uniforms of the Prophets furnished an attractive setting for the drills which were carried out with the skill of professionals from the time "Forward march" was given until the officer of the day said "This Enough."

"Musical" Walker and his company, who are holding forth at the Royal this week were equal to the occasion and from the very start kept things going with a vim. There were plenty of jokes, some of them may have been old but there were enough new ones to provide many a laugh, and the Prophets, accompanied by their wives, sweethearts and lady friends, enjoyed the evening hugely.

It had been noised abroad that there was something special doing at the Royal and when the hour of 9 was struck by the court house clock there was not a vacant seat to be found downstairs of the theatre. The Prophets occupied reserved seats, the drill team being placed on the front row so they would be sure not to miss anything.

"Musical" Walker tried to sing an original poem to the tune of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," and succeeded fairly well though to be sure it wasn't easy to make such names as Holden, Graham, Bell, etcetera rhyme with words that sound well. "I'll say the words so you can understand them," said Mr. Walker, "and you can wait until you get outside to get the air."

Walker was the chief hero in a play on how it feels to be twenty-one or something like that while by way of showing what can be done in a moment of thought, he explained a few of the mysteries of a prominent secret order to the entire satisfaction of all the ladies.

The Greenawalts in a musical sketch were very entertaining while Mr. Walker and Miss Lewis with their selections on the chimes and the Misses Barbeau with trombone and baritone duet were given a most cordial reception. The chorus sang a number of songs and danced with much life and vivacity

NOT A SOUND WAS HEARD

When Scores of Wilmington Maidens Had Their Cheeks Kissed Openly on the Streets Yesterday.

Scores of comely Wilmington maidens had their rosy cheeks kissed yesterday afternoon, right out in public while taking their regular afternoon promenade along the principal thoroughfares of the city. What is more, not a one screamed, and not one blushed with confusion and embarrassment, although the osculations were performed without so much as "by your leave, fair lady," and within full view of hundreds of men, who were receiving the same unexpected treatment.

Yes, it snowed, actually snowed in Wilmington yesterday afternoon, and the flying flakes of the Storm King were the naughty cherubims who sipped the nectar from the cheeks and lips of the flower of old Wilmington's womanhood. Perhaps it was only vague fancy, but ye scribe could have sworn that there was a look of unearthly joy on the crystal face of one of the feathery messengers that melted away on the face of a certain maid near Front and Princess at just the spot where a pair of Cupid's bow lips were arched beneath a perfect Grecian nose. And by the same token there was a look of envy on the face of a young man who gazed on the scene with longing eyes.

It was the first visit of the season for the Snow King in Wilmington, and, although his stay was limited to ten minutes at te maximum, the old town will boast for weeks that she has had her snow this winter along with Richmond, Baltimore, New York and other cities that are located farther North.

The first flakes fell a few minutes before 5 o'clock, and although they were so scattering as to be almost invisible, they fell nevertheless. About eight minutes later they fell for one brief instance with a perfect flurry that was easily discernible. They were accompanied by a biting north wind and a chilling rain that wet and penetrated every mortal who ventured within its grasp.

As a whole, yesterday was a mighty unpleasant day outdoors. During the early hours it was more endurable, but as the afternoon wore on and the wind became steadily colder, the rain began to fall with a slow, steady drip that boded ill for pedestrians. A few vagrant drops of sleet were also noted among the weather man's offering for the day.

The weather man says today will be fair and colder, but he said the same thing about yesterday, too, and we got our first snow storm of the season. They say history or genius or something like that, never repeats, but maybe in this time of marvelous happenings we will have a real snow today.

WACCAMAW LUMBER CO. WILL REBUILD PLANT

Understood That Plans Are Under Way for Beginning Work Soon.

Big Bolton Enterprise, Which Was Burned Several Months Ago, Preparing to Resume Operations on Large Scale.

The plant of the Waccamaw Lumber Company at Bolton, which was burned several months ago, causing a loss of not less than $200,000, will be rebuilt, according to information received in Wilmington. It was reported after the burning of the lumber plant that it would be rebuilt but it is understood that a decision has practically been reached to resume operations on the same scale as formerly.

While the fire destroyed the saw mill and large quantities of lumber and practically put the electric power plant together with the boiler and engine equipment out of commission, the big planing mill was saved from the flames and has been running for some time, the only interruption having been becaused of a lack of power. As the concern had large quantities of lumber already sawed up, it has been able to take care of its orders without serious difficulty.

After the fire several hundred men including many negroes were thrown out of employment. Many of these went to Badin to seek employment and several carloads of negroes were carried to the big development there by labor agents, employed by the construction company at Badin. This was done with the full permission of the management of the Bolton plant as it was not known in November just what the future plans would be.

However, many of the men have been kept on the pay rolls all along, it is stated, and should present plans be carried out it should not be long before Bolton is enjoying her share of the prosperity that is sweeping a greater part of the country.

While those in close touch with the management of the Waccamaw Lumber Company will not confirm the reports, they do not deny that it is proposed to build the entire plant and operate it on the same scale as before the fire in November. The destruction of the plant was one of the heaviest losses recorded in this section in a number of years. The loss, however, was covered almost entirely by insurance.

BETTER SERVICE IS WANTED

Lateness of Seaboard Passenger Trains Again Starts Complaints—May Go to Corporation Commission.

Unless officials of the Seaboard Air Line carry out their promise to provide better passenger train service for Wilmington, the Corporation Commission will be appealed to for relief, it was stated yesterday. At the recent conference in Charlotte, which was attended by representatives from Wilmington and many towns along the road, officials stated that, while they could not at this time put on additional trains, they would see that the present trains are run on time as nearly as possible.

When train No. 14 came in about two hours late yesterday morning, arriving at 2 A. M. instead of 12:10, the scheduled time, and train No. 20 arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon instead of 12:30, the scheduled time, there was a generous amount of kicking done The lateness of the train yesterday was due to a broken down engine. The engine "went bad" when it reached Lumberton and it was with difficulty that it was brought in.

While all trains ran late during the holidays, this was not charged up to the Seaboard, as nothing better could be expected in view of the heavy travel. During the past week, however, Train No. 20 came in once an hour late, while train No. 14 was 20 minutes late on two occasions, not including the trains arriving yesterday.

While it is not humanly possible for trains to come in on time every day, those interested in better train service declare that should late trains again become the rule and not the exception they will certainly take it up with the Corporation Commission to see if something can't be done.

It has already been suggested that a conference be held in Wilmington at an early date with a view to getting suggestions as to what can be done. Many citizens at different points along the Seaboard have expressed great interest in the movement for better service and have promised to attend the conference whenever it is held.

DR. McCLURE WILL SPEAK

Wilmington Minister Will Assist in Charlotte Union Services

Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, of Wilmington, will be one of the speakers at the union mid-day services for all the Presbyterians of Charlotte, which have been arranged for the first week of the simultaneous evangelistic campaign, beginning nex Monday. A disinguished Presbyerian divine will speak each day at noon during the week. Dr. McClure will speak on Saturday, January 20th. The meetings will be held in the Second Presbyterian church in Charlotte, beginning promptly at noon each day and lasting for 30 minutes only.

FIRE IN WAREHOUSE.

Mr. J. A. Taylor Has $200 Loss Covered by Insurance.

Fire, believed to have originated from matches within the building, burned boxes containing laundry soap and washing powders to the extent of $200 in the fireproof warehouse of Mr. J. Allan Taylor, at Grace and Water streets, shortly after 8 o'clock last night. The fire department responded promptly with their chemical engine, and soon had the blaze under control The damage was covered by insurance. The fire was discovered by Policeman J. O. Bullard, who promptly reported it by telephone.

VAGRANCY CASES NOL PROSSED

Evidence Against Alleged Immoral Women Was Insufficient to Warrant Conviction—Other Cases.

In the presence of a crowd of several hundred men and boys, who had been drawn into the court room through curiosity, the State took a nol pros yesterday in Recorder's court in the cases of 26 young white women alleged to be either inmates or keepers of houses of ill fame, who were arraigned at the bar on charges of vagrancy.

The women were represented by some of the ablest legal talent of the city, and were prepared for a fight to the finish with the forces of law and order. The accused women were seated in a long row of chairs, stretching almost the length of the bar, and were entirely at their ease. They giggled amusedly when Recorder Harriss applied a name to the young men who are habitues of the red light districts.

Former Recorder Brooke G. Empie, also counsel for several of the defendants, was of the opinion that Solicitor Burton had acted wisely in asking that the cases be nol prossed. He said that while some people thought these women ought to be hanged by the thumbs, that others believed that they should be segregated, policed and allowed to live as they saw fit.

Councilman W. F. Jones, who appeared for another of the women, claimed that the physical condition of his client was such that the presence of another person in the house with her was necessary ,and asked that the court consider a physician's certificate, which he offered to corroborate his statements. Recorder Harriss told him that if he would bring the doctor into court he would hear anything that he had to say about the matter.

Former Solicitor Peschau, speaking in the interest of several of the women, asked Recorder Harriss if he would object to giving construction of one of the provision of the statute against vagrancy. The Recorder replied that he did not, but added he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not propose to submit to an extended cross examination by counsel.

Mr. Peschau then asked the Recorder if he considered a list sent in by the police department, reciting merely that it is a list of "reputed" vagrants, such a compliance with the statute as to forthwith require warrans, and the arrest monthly of those named therein.

Recorder Harriss was inclined to think that it was not such a compliance, and that in the future, the word reputed would have to be left out if summary action was expected on such list alone.

Mr. Peschau said he appreciated the responsibility resting upon the court and officers and believed that neither the efforts of some people to extend provisions of the law beyond the point that they were intended to cover, nor the opposition of others to the law, would be permitted to influence officers.

He added, however, that the arrest of persons merely "reputed" to be vagrants should be delayed until it could be ascertained whether or not such "repute" appeared justified. He was of the opinion that were some women trying to live down a shady past, by engaging in honest labor, and believed that it was wrong to force them in the public limelight every month. He had in mind, he said, one woman who was actually supporting herself by honest labor, who if the word "repute" was allowed to remain on the lists, would be forced to appear in public courts every month, on account of her past reputation.

The women who were charged with vagrancy, and who with but one exception were in court, were: Ethel Coley, May Clifford, Maggie James, Nellie Russell, Minnie Brown, Maude Piner, Fannie Howey, Bessie Talley, Jessie Malone, Mamie Davis, Eva Martin, Lucile Garrison, Nettie Kinnear, Lucile Valentine, May Mitchell, Grace George, Emma Evans, Jessie Thomas, Eva Davis, Mabel Arthur, Ida Smith, Nora Hook, Hattie Fossett, Rose Wiley, Lillie Williams, Gertrude Scott and Clara Earl.

James Gause ,alias Son Darling, the negro who was brought back from Philadelphia a few days ago, was sent over to Superior Court on a charge of robbery from the person. He was returned to jail.

The case against Alonzo Brown, charged with larceny, was first continued until January 25th, but was later dismissed. Prayer for judgment was continued for 12 months in the case of Frank Martin, colored, charged with an assault on a female.

"SERVICE" MAKES APPEARANCE.

Will be Published Quarterly by Standard Supply Company.

The initial number of "Service," a trade magazine to be published quarterly by the Standard Supply Company of this city, under the editorship of Mr. Lehman Wood, has just made its appearance. The magazine is handsomely gotten out from a mechanical standpoint, and contains many articles of timeliness to the mill men.

In his salutatory the editor says: "This small booklet is devoted to the interests of the mill and hardware man, and especially to Standard customers. Its object is to keep you posted thru its columns of future conditions and prices."

In addition to its trade matter, the magazine contains a page of humorous hits, a page of current topics, and a fiction trade narrative, by Mr. E. Roscoe Hall.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CUMMING.

Remains of Former Wilmington Woman Will be Laid Away in Oakdale.

The remains of Mrs. L. L. Cumming, widow of the late Capt. James D. Cumming, Sr., who died at the home of her son, Mr. J. D. Cumming, Jr., in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Monday, will arrive in Wilmington on the 9:50 train this morning. Interment will be made at Oakdale cemetery following a brief funeral service from the lodge at Oakdale. The following will act as pallbearers: Messrs. M. S. Willard, C. W. Worth, J. A. Taylor, John D. Bellamy, George Rountree, W. H. Sprunt, A. M. Hall, H. C. McQueen.

Remains Expected Tonight.

The remains of Private George Thomas Guthrie, the member of the Wilmington Engineer Company who died Sunday morning at Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, where he was on duty with his company, are expected to arrive in the city tonight. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

SAFEGUARDING HEIRS

Practically every individual who owns property has some particular plans in mind for its final disposition.

Two things are necessary to insure their fulfilment—a will indicating your wishes, and the appointment of an executor fully competent to carry out its terms.

Our officers make no charge for writing wills in which this institution is named as executor.

We invite you to call.

OLD AND STRONG

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

Woman's Exchange

Through the kindness of Messrs. Howard and Wells it will occupy one of the rooms at the Royal. Articles received anytime. Public cordially invited to join. Phone—Woman's Exchange. :: :: :: :: :: ::

SPACE DONATED BY WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMP'Y

CUTTER SEMINOLE MENTIONED.

Red Cross Magazine Carries Story of Notable Exploit in Saving Steamer.

The coast guard cutter Seminole, stationed at Wilmington, comes in for honorable mention in a very interesting article in the January number of the National Red Cross Magazine on "The Daring Sea Service of the Coast Guard."

"It was the cutter Seminole which went to the rescue of the steamship Berkshire on fire in a raging gale off Cape Lookout in October, 1912," says the article which mentions several daring exploits in the coast guard service. "As the cutter came alongside, there was a terrific explosion which hoisted the saloon deck skyward in a column of flame and sparks. Captain Carden, of the Seminole, ordered one division of his men to board the burning vessel and form a line by means of which the 23 passengers were safely passed on to the cutter. The powerful fire pumps of the Seminole were put to work and within 24 hours after the water had been pumped out of her hold, the Berkshire was on her way to port under her own steam. The crew of the Seminole had worked for 103 hours and saved property valued at nearly a half million dollars, which otherwise would have been a total loss to the Berkshire's owners."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record yesterday in the office of Register of Deeds John Haar: G. W. Johnston and wife to Ilet W. Johnston, for $1 and other considerations, lands in Cape Fear township; Louis H. Skinner and wife to Junior Order Corporation, for $100 and other considerations, lots on Second street, 101 feet south of Princess; Roger Moore et al., to Roger Moore's Sons Co., for $10 and other considerations, land in Cape Fear township; Fidelity Trust & Development Co., to William Lamb, for $125 and other considerations, lot at Oakside Park; George B. Applewhite to H. F. Wilder, for $100 and other considerations, lot on Love street, 70 feet south of Taylor street, 25x50 feet in size; Wilmington Suburban Company to W. R. Yopp, for $10 and other considerations, lot on Third street, 66 feet southeast of Marstellar, 33x150 feet in size; Roger Moore, et al., to Roger Moore's Sons Co., for $10 and other considerations, lot on 13th street, 32x165 feet in size; Roger Moore, trustee, to Roger Moore's Sons Co., for $10 and other considerations, lot on Ninth street, 33 feet north of Meares, 99x33 feet in size; W. C. Bidford and wife to A. L. McNorton, et al., for $10 and other considerations, lot on Hanover street, 120 feet west of Third street, 45x145 feet in size.

Report of Associated Charities.

The monthly report of the secretary of the Associated Charities for December, which has just been issued, is as follows: Receipts, New Hanover county $200; Mrs. Jessie Wise Kenan, $25; A friend, $1; Mrs. Herbert Bluethenthal, $7; Mr. H. W. Konig, $1; a friend, $1; Mr. H. C. McQueen, $10; cash, $50; Mr. C. VanLeuven, $10; Mr. D. L. Gore, $25; Mrs. W., $2; Mrs. J. Davis, $5; Miss Lucile Murchison, $10; Mrs. A. S. Williams, $5; Mr. Graham Kenan, $25; Mrs. Hannah Shrier, $10; cash, $25; Capt. Walter G. MacRae, $20; Mr. O. T. Wallace, $25; St. Paul's Lutheran church, $37.15. Disbursements, secretary's salary, $33.33; Catherine Kennedy Home, $12.50; groceries, $152.50; rent for those in need, $22; cash help, $4; janitor for two months, $2.40; railroad fares, $2.35; shoes, $4; gas for office, $2.75; telephone, $2.33; wood, $45.90.

Continued Cold Weather Predicted.

A gas heater will warm that cold room or hall. Phone 28 for the gas man.—Advertisement.

Heals Skin Diseases

It is unnecessary for you to suffer with eczema, blotches, ringworm, rashes and similar skin troubles. A little zemo obtained at any drug store for 25c, or $1.00 for extra large bottle, and promptly applied will usually give instant relief from itching torture. It cleanses and soothes the skin and heals quickly and effectively most skin diseases.

Zemo is a wonderful, penetrating, disappearing liquid and is soothing to the most delicate skin. It is not greasy, is easily applied and costs little. Get it today and save all further distress.

The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

CLEAN UP WEEK

We are offering today, prices on Odds and Ends, that are more attractive than any before this week. It will be to your interest to come and make your purchaces before the bargains are picked over. Going through our stock the second time we found bigger values for the last part of the week than the first. So shop early and profit by it.

Our Odds and Ends Counter of Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets up to 6 yds. lengths will be sold Less Than Cost.

Marquisette, in short lengths, from 2 to 6 yds., at 10c and 12½c.

Lace Curtains, one pair of a kind, special priced at 98c.

Children's Gingham Dresses, small sizes, at 48c.

Children's High Grade Dresses, small sizes, at 79c.

Children's Coats, in small sizes, priced from 95c to $3.98.

Outing Kimonos, special priced from $1.19 to $1.95.

One lot of Women's Shoes, from $2.00 to $3.00 values, sixes 2 to 4, 98c.

Men's All Wool Sweaters, from 98c to $3.50.

Men's $1.00 Dress Shirts, special at 69c.

Sale on Odd Pants continues. All Wool Blue Serge and Gray Pants at $2.69.

All Wool Fancy Striped Worsted Pants, at $2.98.

Worsted Pants, in Gray and all staple colors; special price at $3.49 and $4.29.

BELK-WILLIAMS COMP'Y

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. I. T. Sell left yesterday for Asheville, after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Davis.

* * *

Miss Ruth Shaw, who spent the holidays at Southport with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Shaw, has returned to Rochester, N. Y., where she is an instructor in a school.

* * *

"The Vanguards" will be in charge of the devotional exercises of the Epworth League of Grace Methodist church at 8 o'clock Friday evening. Mr. William Saunders will be the leader and the subject will be "Fellowship With God."

* * *

The Woman's Missionary Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the ladies' parlor of the church. All the women of the congregation are invited to attend.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tambour, formerly of Paterson, N. J., now living at Castle Haynes, celebrated their 44th wedding anniversary Tuesday night. There were many friends present to extend felicitations. Mr. M. C. Tambour, a son, of Haleden, N. J., came down expressly to attend the event.

* * *

"The Garden of the Christmas Fairy" is the title of a play to be presented by the children of the Sunday school of St. John's church in the Parish house tonight. A small admission will be charged. The public is cordially invited to attend.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. R. C. Merritt, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the James Walker Memorial hospital, will be glad to learn that she has sufficiently recovered to be able to return to her home, No. 115 North Fifth avenue.

* * *

MEETING OF MOTHERS AT Y. W. C. A. THIS AFTERNOON.

A meeting of the mothers of the city will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock under the auspices of the religious committee of this institution. All of the mothers in Wilmington, especially mothers of High School girls, are invited to attend.

Miss Kendricks, physical director of the Y. W. C. A., will make an address on "The Need of Physical Education for Girls." Miss Anderson, secretary of the Y. W. C. A., will speak on "The Y. W. C. A. and the Adolescent Girl." The concluding address will be a "Heart to Heart" talk by Mrs. M. T. Plyler.

* * *

LITERARY DEPARTMENT OF SOROSIS MET YESTERDAY.

The Literary Department of Sorosis held its regular meeting in the club room yesterday afternoon. There was practically a full attendance and a most enjoyable session was conducted. The minutes of the previous meeting were read. A letter was also read from Supt. John J. Blair, of the city school system, asking the co-operation of Sorosis in the art exhibit which will be held in the High School auditorium beginning January 24th. By unanimous vote, the department expressed its hearty willingness to co-operate in this work.

The programme was as follows:

Paper—"Typical American Humorists," Mrs. M. J. Dauer.

Life of Henry James, and an extract from his book, "An International Romance," Mrs. M. L. Stover.

Extract from Edith Wharton's "House of Mirth," Mrs. M. G. Saunders.

Richard Harding Davis, a story from "Van Bibber and Others," Mrs. E. K. Bryan.

* * *

HELEN ALEXANDER LEAGUE HAS SUPPER AND MEETING

The Helen Alexander League held its first meeting of the New Year in the Y. W. C. A. building last night with a good attendance. A delicious supper prepared by a committee of ladies, of which Mrs. J. I. Campbell was chairman, was greatly enjoyed.

At the conclusion of the supper the league was called to order after a short devotional exercise by the president, Miss Mary Worth. Miss Anderson then greeted the league in behalf of the association. Miss Worth made a splendid talk on the subject of "Christian Citizenship."

The principal speaker of the evening was Mrs. Andrew J. Howell, who spoke on "A New Year's Resolution, Be Kind." Mrs. Howell made her address intensely interesting and it met with deep response. Mrs. J. D. Edwards rendered two delightful violin selections, with Miss Katie Foard as accompanist.

A chairman of the entertainment committee has been selected for each month of the year and it is the intention of the League to make their social meeting as beneficialy and enjoyable as possible.

COMB SAGE TEA INTO GRAY HAIR

Ladies! Try This! Darkens Beautifully and Nobody Can Tell—Brings Back Its Gloss and Youthfulness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Members of the New Hanover Farm Loan Association will have a meeting in the court house next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Mr. H. A. Kure had his automobile burned yesterday morning while returning to the city from Fort Fisher Sea Beach in the southern part of the county. The machine was burned completely up as there was no water in sight.

—Reports from the James Walker Memorial Hospital last night indicated that Mr. Clement, of Wallace, who has been an inmate of the institution for the past several days, was seriously ill, and that his recovery was doubtful.

—Lee Mack, a negro who was wanted here on charges of larceny of a mule and cruelty to animals, and who was arrested in Jacksonville, N. C., Tuesday, was given a hearing before Justice W. A. McGowan yesterday and sent to the Recorder's court on both charges.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Among the arrivals at the Orton yesterday were: Edward Clark, Charlotte; H. M. Pinkston, Fayetteville; A. J. Davis, Wake Forest; R. H. Brees, Raleigh.

—Among the arrivals at the Wilmington yesterday were: A. C. Johnston, Marvin; C. O. Le Compte, Asheville; A. M. Lucas, Councils; W. A. Newman, Fort Caswell.

—Yesterday afternoon's Fayetteville Observer: "Mr. C. G. Carter and family have moved from Wilmington to Fayetteville and are residing at The Pines, on Haymount. Mr. Carter is superintendent of Clarendon Steam Laundry, having succeeded Mr. Dowell."

—The many Wilmington friends of Rev. J. H. Shore, presiding elder of the Wilmington district of the Methodist Conference, who has been in Rex hospital at Raleigh for the past several weeks, will be glad to learn that he will soon be able to return home after having undergone a successful operation.

SHORTAGE OF STRAWBERRY CROP IS FORECASTED.

Wet Spring Last Year Prevented the Setting Out of Young Plants.

A shortage of the strawberry crop in this section is forecasted because of the small number of plants set out last spring. It is claimed that the wet season prevented the growers from putting out plants in large numbers and that as a consequence the yield this spring will be unusually small in comparison with that of past years.

It is yet too early to make a forecast as to what may be expected of the plants that were put out. The only guess worth anything is with reference to acreage. There are so many elements that enter into making a strawberry crop that the grower never counts it safe until he has the fruit well matured and even then rain may set in and play havoc.

DEATH OF MR. C. E. SCHACHNER.

Husband of Former Wilmington Woman Has Passed Away.

The many Wilmington friends of Mr. C. E. Schachner, a machinist of Monroe, will regret to learn of his death which occurred at his home at Monroe at 4:20 o'clock Tuesday morning after a brief illness with peritonitis. Funeral services were conducted in Charlotte at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and interment was made at Elmwood cemetery.

Although born in Germany, Mr. Schachner was reared in the United States and was well known in Wilmington. He was married to Miss Mattie Davis, of this city, 17 years ago. He was a frequent visitor to Wilmington, and he was a man of exemplary character and numbered his friends by his acquaintances.

Mr. Schachner is survived by his wife, mother and four children as follows: Master Carl, Jr., and Misses Nan, Martha and Helen, two sisters, Miss Odelia Schachner, and Mrs. T. J. Shelby, and two brothers, Messrs. J. F. and Julius Schachner, of Charlotte.

DELL'S BODY STILL HERE

Dead Man's Brother Failed to Arrive in City Yesterday.

The body of F. L. Dell, the Philadelphia salesman who lost his life when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by an Atlantic Coast Line passenger train at Woolvin's Crossing in Pender county Tuesday afternoon, is still held at the undertaking establishment of Mr. James F. Woolvin on Princess street.

A brother of the dead man wired from New York Wednesday that he would arrive on the 9:50 train yesterday morning to take charge of the remains and accompany them to Newark, N. J. He failed to arrive yesterday, however, and no further word has been received from him. Just what disposition will be made of the body, in the event that it remains unclaimed, is not known.

"THE DUKE" IS WELCOMED

Col. George Bellamy, of Brunswick, Spending a Few Days in Raleigh.

Col. George H. Bellamy, "the Duke of Brunswick," is spending a few days in Raleigh looking in on the General Assembly. He is always cordially welcomed by the legislators. In the "Under the Capital Dome" column of yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer appears the following item relative to "The Duke":

"Georges Bel-La My, duc de Brunswick, was a visitor to the House of Representatives yesterday. The Duke's becoming moustachios and beaming countenance attracted the attention of Speaker Murphy, who immediately tendered the popular former member privileges of the floor. He was accorded the privilege of the floor of the Senate. Colonel Bellamy will spend several days in the city."

Continued Cold Weather Predicated.

A gas heater will warm that cold room or hall. Phone 28 for the gas man.—Advertisement.

PYTHIANS INSTALL OFFICERS

Impressive Ceremonies Marked Public Joint Installation Last Night. Dr. Hurt the Speaker.

Officers for the ensuing year were installed by the three local Pythian lodges at a joint public meeting in the Pythian Castle Hall on Princess street last night. Col. Walker Taylor officiated as grand chancellor at the installation and Rev. Dr. John Jeter Hurt delivered the address. The ceremonies were impressive and inspiring and were witnessed by a large number of friends.

The Croom Brothers Quintette, composed of Messrs. T. A., J. M., J., J. W. and J. D. Croom rendered several splendid musical selections, and were repeatedly recalled by encores. Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, delivered the invocation. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. D. Kelley, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

A telegram from Grand Chancellor McBride Holt, of Graham, was received and read. It was as follows: "Fraternal solicitation to Wilmington lodges in joint meeting assembled. My heart is with you."

Dr. Hurt was introduced by Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Dr. Hurt delivered an inspiring and interesting discourse, taking for his topic, "Faith, Hope and Love." His remarks were for the most part relative to the work of Pythianism, and he spoke eloquently of love, especially of fraternal love.

The officers installed last night were as follows:

Stonewall Lodge No. 1—J. A. Brown, C. C.; R. D. Christman, V. C.; G. B. Smith, prelate; J. W. Hale, M. of W.; C. C. Cashwell, K. R. of S.; J. D. Kelley, M. of F.; O. Murral, M. of E; T. E. Davis, M. at A.; Leon P. Andrews, I. G.; P. L. Page, O. G.

Clarendon Lodge No. 2—E. T. Hancock, C. C.; D. L. Struthers, V. C.; A. D. McClure, D. D., P; W. D. Jones, M. of W.; J. W. Smith, M. of E.; W. J. Toomer, M. of F.; J. F. Littleton, K of R. and S.; W. C. Scoggins, M. at A.; J. H. Gerde, I. G.; G. A. Warren, O. G.

Jefferson Lodge No. 61—A. Alligood, C. C.; C. E. Haskett, V. C.; J. W. Brown, prelate; W. G. Hatch, M. of W.; N. S. Haskett, K. of R. and S.; T. L. Cromartie, M. of F.; W. P. McGlaughon, M. of E.; J. D. McCarley, M. at A.; J. F. Wimble, I. G.; G. W. Branch, O. G.

SHRIER & SOLOMON WILL REMODEL INTERIOR OF STORE

Big Sale of Clothing Starts Tomorrow Preparatory to Improvements.

Preparatory to making extensive improvements in the interior of the three floors of the store building occupied by them on the southwest corner of Front and Princess streets, Shrier & Solomon, well known dealers in clothing and men's furnishings, announce today that big sale at greatly reduced prices of everything carried by them will begin tomorrow morning to continue for ten days.

Nothing will be spared but will be closed out regardless of sacrifice in profits. Figuring that it is cheaper to sell the stock than to have it in the way when the improvements are started, the prices have been marked down so as to move them quickly.

The interior of the store will be remodeled throughout and new cabinets and new fixtures will be installed in order to provide more room for a larger stock of merchandise. The improvements will also make it possible to show the goods to much better advantage.

MAY PUT IN SMALL CANNING OUTFIT FOR THE TRUCKERS

Committee Appointed by Association to Make Investigation of Project.

That a small canning plant for the truckers of New Hanover would be a profitable undertaking is the belief of members of the Wilmington Co-Operative Truckers' Association and at the regular quarterly meeting of this organization in the court house last night a committee composed of Messrs. Geo. H. Hutaff, W. D. Rhodes and J. P. Herring was appointed to look into the proposition.

The usual routine business was transacted at the meeting. The committee recently appointed to investigate the feasibility of providing a permanent headquarters for the association was authorized to continue its work and was given authority to make such arrangements as it considers proper.

Mr. J. O. Brown, the president, presided at the meeting and Mr. W. D. Rhodes, the secretary, kept a record of the proceedings.

SECOND MANDAMUS AGAINST THE DUPLIN COMMISSIONERS DISMISSED

Free Rangers Again Lose and Have to Pay the Costs of Action.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., Jan. 11. — The new mandamus proceedings brought by George Butler and Duffy & Day for some of the Free Rangers of Duplin against the board of commissioners of the county, was dismissed by Judge Connor, at the hearing held in Kenansville yesterday, upon the ground that the summons did not give ten days' notice, as required by law. This is the second mandamus that has been dismissed for failure to comply with the requirements of the mandamus statute, and both times at the cost of the Free Rangers.

SILVER SERVICE PRESENTED TO CRAIG BY HIS PERSONAL STAFF

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 11.—The members of the personal staff of Hon. Locke Craig, the retiring Governor, presented him this morning with a superb silver service as a token of their affection for him and their appreciation for personal and official courtesies during the Craig administration just closed. The members of the staff went to the Governor's mansion at 10:30 o'clock and presented the service just before the arrival of Governor-elect Bickett and his party, bound for the inaugural ceremonies at the city Auditorium.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 11.—Beef cattle, its different phases of feeding, management and breeding, was the order of the day at the second session of the fifth annual meeting of the North Carolina Livestock and Poultry Associations. The program for beef cattle day was not followed closely as outlined on account of the unavoidable absence from the meeting of the president of the association, Mr. Leonard Tufts, and of Governor Stuart, of Virginia.

INDIA TEA

Saves Health and Purse

"Tea-drinking in Russia has come to stay.... After the War even if Vodka is sold again there will be a great many people who will drink tea.... We should see a really wonderful market ... the Russians will probably want fully 50 to 60 million lbs. from India...."
—*Canadian Grocer.*

"Tea has been one of the saviors of mankind."
—*Sir James Crichton-Browne.*

India Tea makes a rich, satisfying drink

ENDORSE COMMITTEE'S WORK

City Attorney Robert Ruark Says State Municipal Acts Will be Ready in Two Weeks.

The legislative acts relating to the government for cities and towns and for the financing of municipalities will be ready to go to the General Assembly within ten days or two weeks at the most, according to City Attorney Robert Ruark, who returned last night from Raleigh, where he attended the meetings of the Carolina Municipal Association.

Mr. Ruark, who is chairman of the committee appointed to draft these acts, went to Raleigh Sunday night, to confer with other members of the committee. While the different features have been outlined in detail the bills have not yet been drawn in legal form. The bulk of the work, however, has been done and Mr. Ruark believes that the provisions of these laws will prove highly satisfactory to the cities and towns of the State. The new laws are made necessary on account of the fourth constitutional amendment.

The general act will give cities and towns not only the opportunity to choose either the aldermanic, commission or managerial form of government, as they may desire, but will also provide for making desired changes in existing charters, subject only to the Constitution and the general law. The act is designed to afford purely local self government, which is recognized as the best that can be had.

The outline of the bills recommended by the committee was endorsed by the Carolina Municipal Association at its meeting in Raleigh as well as by both the committees of the State Bar Association and the committee of the association. Dr. Hatton, professor of political science at the Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, who was one of the speakers at the meeting of the association, spoke in the highest terms of the financial act that has been prepared. This latter feature is in charge of City Attorney Ruark and of City Attorney John W. Hinsdale, Jr., of Raleigh.

Before the bills are presented to the Legislature for passage, they will be sent to the papers of the State for publication in order that the people may become thoroughly informed as to what is intended to be done.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Funeral services for Mrs. L. L. Cumming, relict of the late Capt. James D. Cumming, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (formerly of Wilmington) will be held this (Friday) morning from the Lodge at Oakdale Cemetery, upon arrival of the train from the North at 9:50 o'clock.

(advertisement.)

Masonic Temple, Jan. 12th, 1917.
WILMINGTON LODGE, NO. 319, A. F. & A. M.

Emergent communication this (Friday) evening for work in the Master's Degree. All members are urged to attend. Visiting brothers invited to meet with us.

By order of the Master.

(Five Candidates.)

J. F. CLOWE,
Secretary.

GOOD GAMES TONIGHT.

Second Season Opens in Y. M. C. A. League Tonight.

The second half of the Y. M. C. A. basketball season will be opened in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium tonight when the Americans and Athletics clash in the opener and the Red Sox and Tigers mix things in the second game of the evening. All four of the "Y" teams have been greatly strengthened during the holidays, and the second period of the race promises to be one of unusual interest. A large crowd is expected to attend tonight.

PRESIDENT TENER'S ATTITUDE IS ENDORSED BY HERRMANN

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—August Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, when told of Mr. Fultz's statement today said that he heartily endorsed the attitude of President Tener, and added:

"When Mr. Fultz says that 'no consideration whatever has been given our request to the board,' he does not tell the truth. All of these requests have been acted upon. President Tener has put the case in precisely the same manner as I would have put it."

Cape Fear Fair Officers.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 11.—The Cape Fear Fair Association in its annual meeting here yesterday elected Dr. J. V. McGougan, president; S. H. Strange, vice president; Walter Watson, treasurer; C. W. Rankin, assistant treasurer, and R. M. Jackson, secretary, after a stormy session in which a determined insurgent movement developed, the meeting being a partially successful effort to inject new blood into the association.

Indigestion

when chronic is permanently corrected by the celebrated Shivar Mineral Water. Positively guaranteed by money-back offer. Tastes fine; costs a trifle. Delivered anywhere by our Wilmington Agents, Elvington's Pharmacy, Cor. 2nd and Princess Sts

Just Received

ANOTHER BIG SHIPMENT OF

Page & Shaw's CANDY

OF EXCELLENCE.

Mission Pharmacy

5 NORTH FRONT ST.
'Phone 790.

"A Trial Is All We Ask"

The Store That Sells Wooltex

DELINEATOR

Styles Are Reproduced by

BUTTERICK PATTERNS

February Patterns Are Here.

A. D. BROWN

New White Goods.

"IMPERIAL" and "Republic" Tires and Tubes

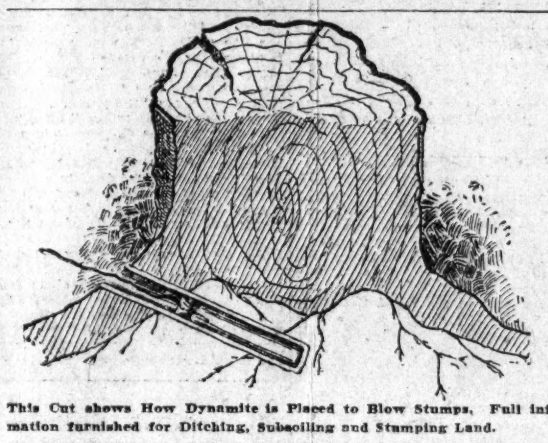
SEND US YOUR ORDERS AND WE WILL SHIP PROMPTLY.

J. W. Murchison & Co.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
Phone 106 : Phone 1030

Increase the Value of Your Land by Using

Du Pont Farm Powder and "Redcross" Dynamite

THE MOST THOROUGH AND ECONOMICAL FOR STUMPING LAND, SUBSOILING AND DITCHING.



This Cut shows How Dynamite is Placed to Blow Stumps. Full information furnished for Ditching, Subsoiling and Stumping Land.

It builds a ditch as quick as the cartridges are placed and fired. Examine your land. Maybe it has a Hard Pan Underneath — If so, try breaking it with DuPont Farm Powder, and See the Difference in Your Next Crop on This Same Land.

N. Jacobi Hardware Comp'y
WILMINGTON, N. C., AGENTS.

ONCE MORE

WE HAVE A NEW LOT

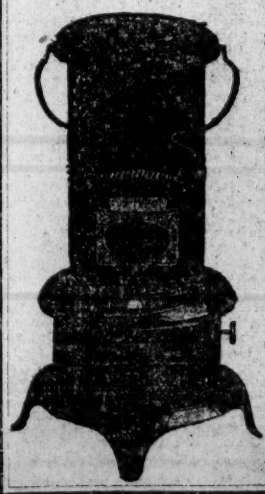
CHRISTIANS

VIENO CEREAL. VIENO BRAN

HALL & ROSS, Inc.

205 MARKET ST. 'PHONES 7-8-140.

OIL HEATING STOVES



We now have our Stock of the Best Goods in This Line Made by Any Manufacturer. Also a Full Line of Coal and Wood Burners, Portable Basket Grates of Many Designs.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.
Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

NORTHAM'S

LOOSE-LEAF LEDGERS
FILING CABINETS AND SUPPLIES
GUIDES AND FOLDERS
INKS, RIBBONS AND CARBONS.

Northam's Book and Stationery Store

101 Princess Street. 'Phone 651.

REMODELING SALE

BEGINS SATURDAY
JAN'Y 13th

Shrier & Solomon Beg to Announce

That Their Entire Stock of

High Grade Clothing

For Men, Young Men and Boys

Will Be Closed Out at Extraordinary Price Reductions Beginning

Saturday, January 13th

And Continuing Until Tues., Jan. 23rd.

This Complete Clearance of the Clothing Stock Must Be Effected at Once, Preparatory to Turning the Store Over to Workmen to Remodel the Interior of the Three Floors.

HERE ARE THE BEST VALUES YOU EVER HAD OFFERED YOU IN MID-SEASON.

Garments that need no introduction to you; made by such well known tailoring establishments as Schloss Bros. and Co., Michael Stern and Co., J. B. Strauss and Co., Chas. D. Jaffee and Co., Kohn, Dryfus and Co., etc. Such an array of leading clothing makers insure correct styles, highest quality and the best workmanship. The prices quoted below guarantee you a generous saving:

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

$15.00 Suits ... $10.50
$17.00 Suits ... $12.25
$18.00 Suits ... $13.25
$20.00 Suits ... $14.75
$22.50 Suits ... $16.56
$25.00 Suits ... $18.00
$27.50 Suits ... $19.75

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS.

$15.00 Overcoats ... $10.50
$18.00 Overcoats ... $13.25
$20.00 Overcoats ... $14.75
$22.50 Overcoats ... $16.50
$25.00 Overcoats ... $18.00
$27.50 Overcoats ... $19.75

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

$ 3.50 Suit or Overcoat ... $2.75
$ 4.00 Suit or Overcoat ... $3.00
$ 5.00 Suit or Overcoat ... $3.50
$ 6.00 Suit or Overcoat ... $4.50
$ 6.50 Suit or Overcoat ... $5.00
$ 7.50 Suit or Overcoat ... $5.50
$ 8.50 Suit or Overcoat ... $6.50
$ 9.00 Suit or Overcoat ... $7.00
$10.00 Suit or Overcoat ... $7.50

MEN'S and BOYS' MACKINAWS

$ 5.00 Mackinaws ... $3.65
$ 6.50 Mackinaws ... $4.25
$ 7.50 Mackinaws ... $5.50
$ 8.50 Mackinaws ... $6.00
$10.00 Mackinaws ... $7.50

MEN'S PANTS.

$2.50 Pants ... $1.85
$3.50 Pants ... $2.25
$4.00 Pants ... $3.00
$5.00 Pants ... $3.50
$6.00 Pants ... $4.25
$6.50 Pants ... $4.75
$7.50 Pants ... $5.25

BOYS' and MEN'S SWEATERS.

$1.50 Sweaters ... $1.00
$2.50 Sweaters ... $1.85
$3.50 Sweaters ... $2.50
$4.00 Sweaters ... $3.00
$5.00 Sweaters ... $3.75
$6.00 Sweaters ... $4.50

Every garment guaranteed, or money back in ten days, if not satisfied.

The alterations to our store when completed will give us double display and stock room for our clothing lines; new cabinets, fixtures, etc., will be installed.

No goods sent on approval or charged at cut prices during this sale.

SHRIER & SOLOMON

Front and Princess Streets .:. .:. Wilmington, N. C. .:. .:. "The Quality Shop"

THEATRICAL

The long arm of the movie realm has reached in vain for the services of Ruth Wilkins, playing the role of "Argentina—the World's Greatest Tango Dancer" in the fun festival, "September Morn" coming to the Academy of Music tomorrow, matinee and night.

It was learned recently that the clever little dancer had declined a flattering offer from one of the larger moving picture companies, to appear in a series of pictures. But, despite the fact that the salary proffered was greatly above what Miss Wilkins now receives, she decided to remain under the management of the producer who discovered her.

Miss Wilkins' career has been an unusual one, in that she has become a prominent dancer practically in one engagement. Prices, First 10 rows, lower floor, $1.50; balance floor, $1.00; balcony 50 and 75c. Bargain matinee, lower floor, 75c; balcony, 50c. Seats selling at Elvington's Front Street Pharmacy.

"Less Than the Dust"—Victoria

In "Less Than the Dust," Mary Pickford's first great screen triumph, an eight-reel production costing more than a quarter of a million dollars to film, coming to the Victoria next Monday and Tuesday, the idol of a million hearts has the role of a little castaway of English birth who has been reared among natives of the lowest caste of India. Her father having become a social derelict and having no mother, she is given over to a native sword maker and here she grows up and becomes one of the people. The scenes are all laid in India and England and are remarkably faithful pictures of both lands in scenic sets of great beauty and wondrous effect. The East Indian Environment is especially interesting and picturesque in that the splendid direction has brought to the screen an unmistakable atmosphere and understanding of the lives and customs of the British officers and the lower caste.

One of the scenes shows a street in an Indian city with its shops and bazaars and all of the color and ever changing views of an Eastern thoroughfare. Another shows the British garrison and still another, the great stone temple and the pool of the sacred waters while another effective picture is made of a storm in the desert. The story is full of dramatic force and Mary Pickford's part is a blending of the delightful comedy, winsomeness and innocence that give her portrayals of the part such an appealing girlish charm. The big scenes during the uprising of the natives and their repulse by the troops are most effectively worked out, while through all of the changing scenes there is a great human love story.

"The Devil's Needle"—Grand

He was an artist whose genius as a portrait painter had given him both wealth and social position. She was his favorite model. They were both close friends and good comrades but she was inclined to be jealous of the painter's attentions to other women though having no claim on him herself.

He is Tully Marshall and she is Norma Talmadge, the exquisite screen artiste, co-stars in "The Devil's Needle," a stirring David W. Griffith Triangle production on today's bill at the Grand Theatre. A story full of action containing some of the best acting seen on the screen in many a day is this great Fine-Arts production from that wizard of screen art, David W. Griffith.

Tully Marshall, one of the most wonderful of the screen stars, puts over one of the most gripping and enthralling pieces of acting ever embodied in a picture play, and one that will keep you tense with excitement.

Norma Talmadge after appearing in matronly roles in "Going Straight," again has the role of a young girl and it is needless to say that she gives it a full measure of grace and charm as well as displaying all the emotional ability of which she has proved herself capable in each of her appearances as a Triangle star.

Norma Talmadge bids adieu to Triangle audiences with this, her last Triangle production, and will soon be seen in de luxe productions of eight reels or more under her own company. So patrons of the Grand should not miss this last opportunity of witnessing her marvelous work at popular prices.

New Show at Royal.

Today another great all-star show will be presented by Musical Walker and his superb aggregation of musical comedy artists, a roaring blackface comedy antitled "The Ghost of Lem," in which the inimitable Walker himself will again be seen in a screamingly funny blackface role, supported by the other members of the company in one of the liveliest musical comedy plays with music ever presented in Wilmington.

A feature of the big new show that goes on this afternoon at matinee for the first time, will be more than a dozen big musical, singing and dancing specialties. Chief among these will be the biggest musical specialty of the entire week by "Musical" Walker, Annette Barbeau, of the famous Barbeau Trio, will present "You Never Can Tell," while her sister will render "A Little Bit of Bad in Every Good Little Girl," assisted by the chorus in the most stunning costumes yet seen. The Barbeau Trio will also present a distinct novelty in a harmony trio that is sure to make a decided hit.

There will be a great brass band musical act by the entire company that will be away ahead of anything seen yet this week, and taking it all together it is the very biggest show of the week that will be seen today and tomorrow.

"Shielding Shadow" Today.

The fourteenth great chapter of the thrilling serial production, "The Shielding Shadow," will undoubtedly attract packed houses all day at the Bijou today. For next week this glorious serious serial comes to an end, and the fourteenth chapter on today's bill is absolutely the one upon which hinges the final solution to the great mystery. This week, the "Shielding Shadow" will bob up and while you may or may not learn just what it is, you will have to see this chapter today in order to thoroughly understand this grand finale which comes next week.

The fourteenth chapter of "The Shielding Shadow" is said to rival in intensity and thrilling interest any two reels of pictures ever before filmed, and that is saying a great deal. However, it is good, and those who have been following this great serial will undoubtedly be on hand today.

Today a great Triangle Keystone comedy scream in two acts, "The Danger Girl," starring pretty Gloria Swanson with Bobbie Vernon, is also on the bill at the Bijou.

Miss Maud K. Williams, prima donna in the big dancing festival, "September Morn," Academy of Music, matinee and night tomorrow.

An East Indian Scene from "Less Than the Dust," Mary Pickford's Great Eight-Reel Masterdrama at the Victoria next Monday and Tuesday.

SAYS TIPPING IS A SPECIES OF POLITE HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Dr. Spilman Wants Anti-Tipping Law. Cites Origin of the Practice.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 11.—Tipping is a species of "polite highway robbery," asserts Dr. B. W. Spilman, the Baptist Sunday school worker of this city, who has asked Henry Brothers, representative from Lenoir county in the General Assembly, to support the anti-tipping bill which is expected to be introduced at this term. "Someone may say that a person does not have to pay it," said Dr. Spilman today, but "if a man travels regularly he has to pay it or he will suffer very serious inconveniences." Tipping is out of place in this day and time, he declares, because practically everywhere and for everything one is required to pay full value. In the period when tipping originated there was excuse for it, possibly. "In the long ago an English inn keeper placed a box in his house and placed upon it the legend that if a guest placed a coin in the box it would insure promptness on the part of the employes. Others adopted the custom. After awhile the boxes were labeled simply, 'To insure promptness,' hence 'T-i-p.'" The custom has so fastened itself into our life that a man can scarcely get any service at a hotel unless he hands out a dime "every time an employe renders a service for him."

Called to Washington.

Trinity College, N. C., Jan. 11.—R. H. Shelton, a member of the senior class, of Durham, yesterday received a telegram from E. R. Cheyney, of New York City, organizing secretary of the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, asking him to appear before the Senate Military Affairs committee in Washington next Saturday to speak against compulsory military training. He is planning to be in Washington the last of the week to comply with the request of the telegram.

IF WE HAD GRIT ENOUGH.

South Would Grow in Wealth 100 Times as Fast as West.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

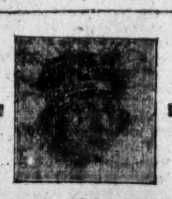
Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 11.—"If we had sense enough and grit enough—yes, grit enough—in the South to raise the standard staple supplies for home consumption for ten years, we would grow in wealth a hundred times as fast as the western farmers," declared Prof. E. C. Branson before the North Carolina club at its meeting last night.

Continuing, he stated that "a Vermont farmer that would buy anything he could raise would be considered a fit subject for lunacy in less than three weeks by his neighbors. The same condition is true, or was, in France. The cotton and tobacco crop of the South this year was worth $1,600,000,000. Suppose we could keep it! We are not doing it because our living has always come out of our farms under genial Southern skies, and it's easy come, easy go. That's been the curse of the South through all these years."

Clinton News Dispatch: "Mr. I. C. Wright, of Wilmington, has been in town for several days on legal business."

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 11.—Private William B. Swindel, Company A, Second North Carolina infantry, died at the Fort Bliss Hospital yesterday from pneumonia. He came from Lake Linden, N. C.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 11.—A joint resolution providing for submission of the question of woman suffrage to the people of South Carolina at the 1918 election was introduced in the general assembly here today.



NORMA TALMADGE
—and—
TULLY MARSHALL
—in—
"THE DEVIL'S NEEDLE"

He was a Famous Painter; She was His Favorite Model; But She Became Jealous of His Attentions to Other Women, Although She Had No Claim on Him.

So She Evolves a Plan to Make Him Notice Her Only. See It All in This Great Griffith Fine-Arts Production.

TODAY ONLY
GRAND

BIJOU

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Fourteenth—Next to the Final Chapter.

CAPACITY CROWDS TODAY!

Gloria Swanson

In a Great Keystone Comedy Scream.

"The Danger Girl"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TOMORROW, MAT. and NIGHT. JANUARY 13.

SEPTEMBER MORN
COMPANY OF 50
A WORLD OF TANGO DELIGHT

BARGAIN MATINEE:
Lower Floor, 75c. Balcony, 50c.
NIGHT PRICES:
First 10 Rows, Floor, $1.50.
Balance, $1.00. Balcony, 50c, 75c.
Seats Now Selling at Elvington's Pharmacy.

ROYAL

NEW SHOW TODAY.

The Roaring Blackface Farce

"Ghost of Lem"

Presenting

Musical Walker

In a Screamingly Funny Blackface Role.

HARMONY MUSIC
By the Famous Barbeau Trio.

MUSICAL ACT
By the Entire Company.

TWELVE BIG SPECIALTY AND MUSICAL NUMBERS.

VICTORIA

MON. and TUES., JAN. 15-16.

Artcraft Pictures Corporation Presents

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS STAR

Mary Pickford

In Her First Superior Production Under Her Own Artistic Guidance

"LESS THAN THE DUST"

A SPECTACLE IN EIGHT REELS

World's Foremost Artist in the Supreme Art Attainment of Motion Pictures.

Read Star Business Locals.

SUPREME EFFORT TO MAKE LANDLORDS OF STATE'S TENANTS FIRST WORK

(Continued From Page Three).

and equipment, to such an extent that it will be recognized that North Carolina affords the very best textile training to be found in the United States.

Taxation.

My views in regard to taxation were embodied in a pamphlet submitted to the Constitutional Commission in 1913, and in a paper read before the North Carolina Press Association in 1914. Since the taxation amendment was rejected by the people, I have had no opportunity to make such further study of the subject as would justify the submission of any particular plan at this time. It is my purpose to thoroughly investigate the subject within the next two years, and I suggest that the General Assembly direct the Governor, the chairman of the State Tax Commission, and the State Treasurer to make an extensive investigation and submit a comprehensive plan of taxation to the next General Assembly.

In the meantime I desire to say, in order that our people may be giving the matter thought, that in my opinion any plan of taxation that will raise sufficient revenues, and be at all acceptable to our people must involve the separation of the sources of State and local revenues. If this fundamental principle can once be agreed upon, its application will become a matter of detail.

I earnestly urge this General Assembly, through its appropriate committees, to at once make an account of what the fixed charges of the State government will amount to within the nex two years and what the income of the State will be from all known sources, and I insist that appropriations shall not be made until the means for meeting such appropriations are devised.

Health.

The State Board of Health shall be given ample funds to continue and enlarge its work. The law should require a careful examination of every child who enters a public school, at least twice a year. This can be done by whole-time county health officers, or by representatives of the State board as the conditions may warrant, but the law should compel it to be done.

"The riches of a Commonwealth,
Are free strong minds, and hearts of health."

To insure such riches intelligent examination of the children at stated intervals is absolutely necessary.

The State board deserves the unqualified support of the General Assembly in its campaign against quacks and quackery. The law requires a man to have a diploma from a first class medical college, and to stand a rigid examination berore the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners before he is allowed to write a single prescription for a patient in North Carolina. And yet we permit the sale of nostrums to our people without any adequate knowledge of whether or not they are injurious to health, or have any medicinal value whatever.

I am in favor of a law making it a felony for any man to sell, offer for sale or advertise for sale in North Carolina any proprietary or patent medicine purporting to cure cancer, consumption, diabetes, paralysis, epilepsy, Bright's disease, or any other disease for which the North Carolina Medical Association and the American Medical Association declare that no cure has been discovered.

I am earnestly in favor of a law requiring all vendors of proprietary medicines to file with the State Board of Health a statement showing the exact composition of such medicines, and that the State board be empowered to forbid the sale of such proprietary medicines in the State of North Carolina, if in its opinion it is without curative value in the treatment of the disease it purports to cure.

A bill is being prepared by our Health Department that will deal fully and adequately with this subject, and I give to this bill my most emphatic endorsement.

Absentee Voting.

The General Assembly should, without fail, make provision for our citizens whose work keep or carry them away from home, to participate in our elections. There is no Constitutional difficulty in the way of such a law, and every consideration of justice and experiency favor it.

Rotation in Office.

The genius of Democracy is as much opposed to monopoly of office as to any other kind of monopoly. In order to have a government by the people there should be occasional changes in the individuals who administer public affairs. It is written in our State Constitution that a Governor cannot succeed himself, and the refusal of Washington to serve as President more than two terms so appealed to the judgment of the American people that it has become an unwritten law.

It is not wholesome for the public, nor for the men who hold the offices, for our officials to have an indefinite tenure. Young men justly demand that they be given opportunity to show what they can do in the public service, without having to oppose men whose long possession of an office has well nigh ripened into a fee simple title. New blood will make for wholesome growth. I am satisfied that a Constitutional amendment limiting State officers to two successive terms, and county officers to three successive terms, would result in increased efficiency and diminished strife. Of course such an amendment ought not to apply to officers in the judicial, educational and health departments.

The Short Ballot.

I am thoroughly converted to the wisdom of the short ballot. When Woodrow Wilson, while he was governor of New Jersey, spoke in the Capitol Square at Raleigh, he said that the old admonition, "Not to put all your eggs in one basket" was not political wisdom. Said he, "The thing for the public to do is to put all of its eggs in one basket and then watch that basket."

It is simply impossible for the average man in North Carolina who reads and takes a live interest in public affairs, to acquaint himself sufficiently with all of the men who run for State administrative offices to pass upon them with any satisfaction to himself. Moreover experience and observation teach that it is well nigh impossible to induce men who are best qualified to hold administrative offices to run for them in State-wide primaries and in general elections. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of the State should be elected by the people, and all administrative offices should be appointed. I feel no embarrassment in taking this position for the reason that the change in the law would require a Constitutional amendment, and could not possibly be effective during the present administration.

The State Hospitals.

The saying of Wilson, "Put your eggs in one basket and watch that basket," applies to the management of our State hospitals for the insane. Under the present arrangement, with a different board of directors for each hospital, no director feels that any great responsibility rests on him. Some of the very wisest and best men who are now serving on these boards, and have served heretofore, have told me that it was impossible in the limited time given by the directors to the supervision of the institutions to acquire any adequate knowledge of their conduct. One director stated to me that he refused to further serve on a board because he was not willing to be held responsible by the public for the management of an institution about whose management he did not know, and could not know enough to form any intelligent opinion.

I am of opinion that the three hospitals for the insane ought to be under the management of a single board of not more than seven men. These hospitals do a common work, and are supported from a common fund, and I can see no good reason for divided management. Under the new system the directors would give a sufficient amount of time to the supervision of the institutions to acquire accurate information concerning them. By the constant comparison of the work of one institution with that of another, the best in each could be used to the advantage of all, and the worst in all could be eliminated. Moreover in the reports to the General Assembly the needs of the insane would be treated as a whole, and all jealousies between the several institutions would necessarily disappear.

This consolidated board of directors should consist of not more than seven men, who, in addition to their expenses should be paid a reasonable per diem for their services. The chairman of the consolidated board, and the superintendent of each hospital should be made a purchasing committee, and this committee should buy all the supplies for all the institutions.

I am deeply convinced that under this sort of management the efficiency of the institution would be increased, and many thousands of dollars would be saved to the State.

Agricultural Department.

After a most careful study of the situation I am convinced that in the interest of economy and intelligent work, the Agricultural Department and the North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts ought to be under the same management. The college ought to be simply a division of the department. Under the present system it is impossible to avoid duplication of work. There cannot be perfect co-operation between the two when each has only a vague knowledge of what the other is doing, and each is endeavoring to cover the widest possible field.

I earnestly urge that the members of the Board of Agriculture be made ex-officio directors of the college, and that the Department of Agriculture be transferred to the college grounds, and a suitable building costing not less than $250,000 be erected for its accommodation. This building should be paid for by the State, and not out of the funds of the department.

The young men in attendance upon the college could do a considerable part of the work of the department, and in this way numbers of worthy young men could obtain substantial assistance in getting an education, while the entire student body would acquire considerable knowledge of the work done by the department, and diffuse this knowledge throughout the State.

The State Prison.

I am convinced that the only justification for the punishment of crime is the protection of the public and the reformation of the criminal. Anything that savors of vindictiveness is indefensible in the administration of the law.

When the State sends a citizen to prison he ought to be made to feel that his punishment is a just measure imposed for the purpose of preventing himself and others committing further crimes, and that pending his imprisonment the State desires to afford him every opportunity to become a good citizen.

To this end quarters comfortable and sanitary ought to be provided for all prisoners. Experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to provide such quarters for the average county chain gang. To send a man to a county chain gang for more than two years is cruel and excessive punishment. No man can serve on a county chain gang more than two years without permanent injury to his health. Moreover the guarding is inefficient, and the temptation to escape is so great to a long time prisoner that many make the attempt and succeed. Again, the work is done without skillful supervision, and there is a great economic loss of labor.

For these reasons I urge the enactment of a general law strictly limiting the time a man can be sent to a county chain gang to two years and all other convicts should be sent to the State prison.

The prison at Raleigh represents an inexcusable waste of capital. A million dollar plant is maintained in which to transact a business that could be carried on more economically in a plant costing not more than $100,000. It is absolutely necessary to build new quarters for the convicts on the State farm. The present quarters are neither safe nor sanitary, nor can they be made so.

I recommend that quarters be built on the State farm amply sufficient to take care of all convicts, and that the entire administration of the State prison be conducted from the State farm, and that the prison at Raleigh be converted into a hospital for the insane, reserving for the use of the State prison a few cells for the reception of prisoners, and for the execution of those upon whom the death sentence is imposed.

At present many unfortunate people bereft of reason are knocking at the doors of our hospitals for the insane and are turned away because there is no room. The worst type of patients at Raleigh and Morganton could be transferred to the new building at Raleigh, thereby releasing many rooms in the hospitals at Raleigh and Morganton.

The prison authorities ought to be directed to make a careful study of the subject, and report to the next General Assembly an estimate of the net earnings of the convicts after paying all expenses incurred by the State, and submit a plan for disbursing those net earnings to the dependent families of convicts.

HIS ADMINISTRATION IS NOW CONCLUDED

EX-GOVERNOR LOCKE CRAIG.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have endeavored to visualize my dream of a fairer and finer state. I have outlined the means by which I hope to make the dream come true. And the means all reach out to a single end—a larger hope, a wider door for the average man than he has ever known.

With a six months' school guaranteed to every child; with the forces of disease routed from their ancient strongholds; with the curse of rum lifted from every home; with our fields tilled by men who own and therefore love them; with our harvests free from the crop lien's deadly blight; with modern conveniences and wholesome diversions within reach of every country home, our dear old State, released from her bondage to the blood kin of tyrants of ignorance, poverty, disease and crime, will begin to realize her fairest possibilities in riches and grace; will assume her rightful place in the march of civilization, and from the blue of the mountains to the blue of the sea there will spring up a hardier, holier race, not unlike the giants that walked the earth when the sons of God mated with the daughters of men.

DEATH AT SOUTHPORT.

Mrs. Susan Frances Bell Passes Away After Long Illness.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Southport, N. C., Jan. 11.—Susan Frances Bell, wife of the late J. A. Bell, died at her home in this city early this morning, after a long illness. Mrs. Bell was the daughter of W. C. Bell and was born in Beaufort, N. C., October 27, 1842, being in her 75th year.

Mrs. Bell was married to Joseph A. Bell in 1866. He was a Confederate veteran, and did a merchandise business here for a number of years, and until his death. She was a lady of most estimable qualities, beloved by those who knew her. A nephew, Mr. Percy Canady, made his home with her, and was devoted in his attentions to her last wants.

The funeral services took place this afternoon, conducted by Archdeacon Noe, at St. Phillip's Episcopal church, of which the deceased was a devoted member.

FULL TE T OF ENTENTE ALLIES' REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE

(Continued from Page One.)

ion of Belgium and of Servia, the atrocious regime imposed upon the invaded countries, the massacre of hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Armenians, the barbarities perpetrated against the populations of Syria, the raids of Zeppelins on open towns, the destruction of passenger steamers and merchantmen even under neutral flags, the cruel treatment inflicted upon prisoners of war, the juridicial murders of Miss Cavel, of Captain Fryatt; the deportation and the reduction to slavery of civil populations, etcetera? The execution of such a series of crimes perpetrated without any regard for universal reprobation fully explains to President Wilson the protest of the Allies.

"They consider that the note which they sent to the United States in reply to the German noe will be a response o the question put by the American government, and according to the exact words of the latter, constitute 'a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war could be terminated.'

The Objects Sought.

"President Wilson desires more; he desires that the belligerent powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war; the Allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request. Their objects on many occasions have been stated by the chiefs of their divers governments. Their objects in the war will not be made known in detail with all the equitable compensations and indemnities for damages suffered until the hour of negotiations. But the civilized world knows that they imply in all necessity and in the first instance the restoration of Belgium, of Servia and of Montenegro and the indemnities which are due them; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia and of Rumania with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe guaranteed by a stable regime and founded as much upon respect of nationalities and full security and liberty of economic development, which all nations, great or small, possess, as upon territorial conventions and international agreements suitable to guarantee territorial and maritime frontiers against unjustified attacks, the restitution of provinces or territories wresed in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations; the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians and of Tcheco Slovaques from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the blood tyranny of the Turks; the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman empire which has proved itself so radically alient to kestern civilization. The intentions of his majesty, the emperor of Russia, regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addressed to his armies. It goes without saying that if the Allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism, it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligation with which the government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired.

"United in the pursuits of this supreme object, the Allies are determined individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close a conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depends, but also the future of civilization itself."

TEXT OF THE BELGIAN NOTE ACCOMPANYING ALLIES' REPLY

A translation of the Belgian note which was handed to Ambassador Sharp with the Entente reply follows:

"The government of the king, which has associated itself with the answer handed by the president of the French council to the American ambassador, on behalf of all is particularly desirous of paying tribute to the sentiment of humanity which prompted the President of the United States to send his note to the belligerent powers and it highly esteems the friendship expressed for Belgium through his kindly intermediation. It desires as much as Mr. Woodrow Wilson to see the present war ended as early as possible.

"But the President seems to believe that the statesmen of the two opposing camps pursue the same objects of war. The example of Belgium unfortunately demonstrates that this is in no wise the fact. Belgium has never, like the Central Powers, aimed at conquests. The barbarous fashion in which the German government has treated, and is still treating, the Belgium nation, does not permit the supposition that Germany will pre-occupy herself with guaranteeing in the future the rights of the weak nations which she has not ceased to trample under foot since the war, let loose by her, began to desolate Europe. On the other hand, the government of the king as noted with pleasure and with confidence the assurances that the United States is impatient to co-operate in the measurse which will be taken after the conclusion of peace, to protect and guarantee the small nations against violence and oppression.

"Previous to the German ultimatum, Belgium only aspired to live upon good terms with all her neighbors; she practiced with scrupulous loyalty towards each one of them the duties imposed by her neutrality. In the same manner she has been rewarded by Germany for the confidence she placed in her, through which from one day to the other, without any plausible reason, her neutrality was violated, and the chancellor of the empire when announcing in the Reichstag this violation of right and of treaties was obliged to recognize the iniquity of such an act and predetermine that it would be repaired. But the Germans, after the occupation of Belgian territory, have displayed no better observance of the rules of international law or the stipulations of The Hague convention. They have, by taxation, as heavy as it is arbitrary, drained the resources of the country; they have intentionally ruined a considerable number of inhabitants. Even now, while they are loudly proclaiming their desire to put an end to the horrors of war, they increase the rigors of the occupation by deporting into servitude Belgian workers by the thousands.

"If there is a country which has the right to say that it has taken up arms to defend its existence, it is assuredly Belgium. Compelled to fight or to submit to shame, she passionately desires that an end be brought to the unprecedented sufferings of her population. But she could only accept a peace which would assure her, as well as equitable reparation, security and guarantees for the future.

"The American people, since the beginning of the war, has manifested for the oppressed Belgian nation its most ardent sympathy. It is an American committee, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which, in close union with the government of the king and the national committee displays an untiring devotion and marvelous activity in revictualing Belgium. The government of the king is happy to avail itself of this opportunity to express its profound grattude to the Commission for Relief as well as to the generous Americans eager to relieve the misery of the Belgian population. Finally, nowhere more than in the United States have the abductions and deportations of Belgian civilians provoked such a spontaneous movement of protestation and indignant reproof.

"These facts, entirely to the honor of the American nation, allow the government of the king to entertain the legitimate hope that at the time of the definite settlement of this long war, the voice of the Entente powers will find in the United States an unanimous echo to claim in favor of the Belgian nation, innocent victim of German ambition and covetousness, the rank and the place which its irreproachable past, the valor of its soldiers, its fidelity to honor and its remarkable faculties for work assign to it among the civilized nations."

PROTECT MORAL OF YOUTH

Expert Psychologists Appointed by German City to Care for Lads.

(London Chronicle).

The increase in juvenile crime in Germany during the war has led to an extension of the "juvenile boards" to deal with the evil. What is particularly interesting is that an attempt is to be made by the Frankfurt municipality to deal with the psychology of these youthful criminals by the appointment of special officials for the purpose. A lawyer writing in the Frankfurter Zeitung, is quoted in the London Chronicle:

If the magistracy has in view the employment of an expert in juvenile psychiatry we must heartily welcome this step. It is certainly good and important to keep doctors to look after the physical well being of our youth of the big towns, but it is not the only thing which is important and necessary. The magistracy intends, as can be gathered from the proposal, not only to take care of the physical well being of the children, towards whom it must replace the want of paternal care, but more partic ularly to see that their education is conducted in a right way, through a right judgment of their intellectual capacities and moral inheritance.

This proposal is made not in order to promote scientific research but for the protection of the youth. It is true that the city owns a lunatic asylum with a ward for children. But is it advisable to put every child whose intellectual and moral capacities require medical examination in a lunatic asylum? We know how heavily the fact of his having been in a lunatic asylum would weigh upon the future experience and education of the child.

WILL SEND WAR FILMS

Great Britain Gives Contract For Supply of Pictures.

(New York World).

Contracts have passed between the British government and President Benjamin B. Hampton of the General Film Company for the distribution in the United States of motion pictures of the European war. It was announced that the Patriot Film Corporation, the English organization controlling the films, will devote its gross profits to the various funds for allied war relief.

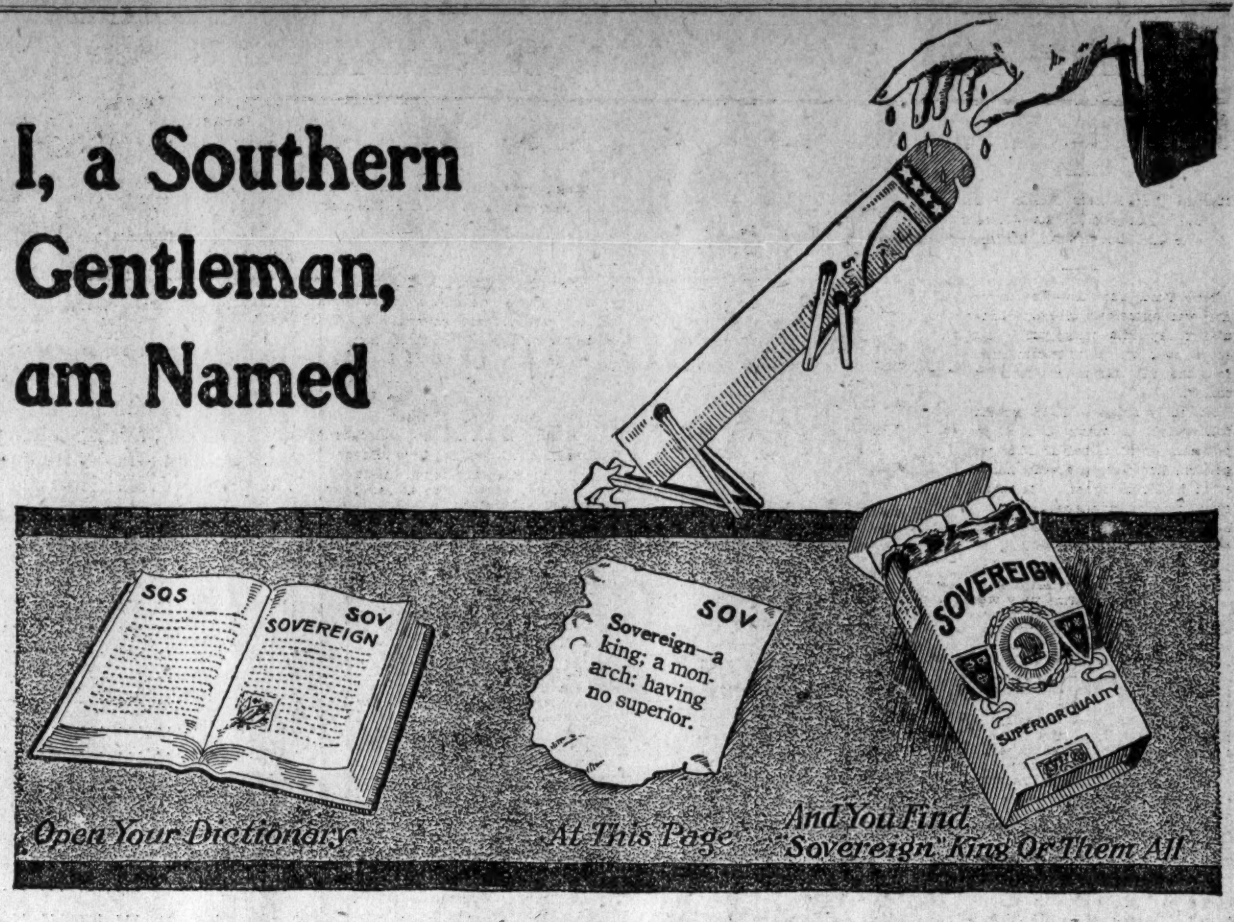
The films, which will continue until the close of the war, will be released in weekly divisions of two reels of 1,000 feet each. It is hoped to put the pictures in every "movie" theatre in America.

Twenty thousand feet of these pictures are already in New York, and some of them have been shown. They were brought to this country by Chas. Urban, official photographer for the British government, and Capt. G. McLeod Baynes, of the British army. Capt. Baynes was detailed to supervise the exploitation of the films.

One of the managers of the Patriot Film Company is Lady Beatty, wife of Admiral Sir David Beatty and daughter of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago.

Continued Cold Weather Predicted.

A gas heater will warm that cold room or hall. Phone 28 for the gas man.—Advertisement.



Well, way back in 1901, after I had been in this bright, happy world for several days, I began to get worried like. I didn't have any name.

Folks were calling me "it" and "the new one" and "whatdya-call-it." I didn't like it a bit. Then one day I heard the Big Chief telephoning all his department heads to meet in his office.

Pretty soon they all came filing in. Tall chaps, short chaps, fat chaps and skinny chaps. "Now that he is here," said the Big Chief, "what will you name him?"

My! how they wrangled and wrangled and wrangled. You know, you have heard them argue whether He'd be called Jack or John or Jim before. Finally, one fellow spoke up and said:

"Why not call him 'SOVEREIGN'? His mother was a Virginian, his father an aristocrat of the Carolinas. He comes from the very best stock. He comes from the very sweetest, ripest, mellowest Virginia and Carolina tobacco. He is being raised right in one of the cleanest, whitest, healthiest homes on earth. He is a Southerner born, a Southerner bred, a Southern gentleman—the king of them all—a real SOVEREIGN.

The Folks of the South KNOW good blood.
The Folks of the South KNOW good tobacco.

SOVEREIGN—the best—is none too good a name." So I was named, friend, for I want you as one of my friends. and it means a whole heap when I say—

I am guaranteed by *The American Tobacco Co.* **—Buy me. If you don't like me return me to your dealer and get your money back. I have said it. A Southern gentleman is known the world over for keeping his word, and I have given you mine.**

Sovereign Cigarettes

FOR THE GENTLEMAN OF THE SOUTH

"King of Them All"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

COTTON VERY UNSETTLED

Market Experiences Break Following Early Bulge in Prices—Close 15 Points Lower to 3 Higher.

New York, Jan. 11.—The cotton market was extremely nervous and irregular today this being partly attributed to evening up of commitments before the publication of the Allied note tomorrow.

An early bulge to 18.55 for May was followed by a break to 18.23 for that position which closed at 18.36 with the general list closing steady net 15 lower to 3 points higher. The market opened steady, unchanged to 9 points lower, but rallied sharply right after the call with March selling at 18.37 and July at 18.56. Above 18.50 for May, however, the market met increased offerings and became very weak and unsettled late in the morning. Stop orders were uncovered on the break which carried March off to 17.95 and July to 18.36, or 20 to 25 points net lower. Offerings then tapered off and there were rallies during the afternoon on a continued demand from spot house brokers and covering. On a bulge to 18.50 for May the market again seemed to meet pressure and late fluctuations were very irregular with the close showing recoveries of some 10 to 15 points on the more active deliveries. New crop months were relatively steady, closing unchanged to three points higher, while the present crop was 3 to 15 points lower. London press advices seemed to indicate that the note from the Entente Allies would be unfavorable to the hope of an early peace, and this was considered accountable for part of the liquidation.

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	17.95	18.01	17.82	17.93
March	18.12	18.27	17.95	18.13
May	18.40	18.55	18.23	18.36
July	18.38	18.56	18.26	18.36
October	17.05	17.18	16.97	17.06

Spot quiet; middling uplands 18.15; sales 100 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Market Experiences Heavy Selling—Big Decline at Close.

New Orleans, Jan. 11. — There was heavy selling of cotton again today on this market, bearish traders being impressed with the idea that the entente reply to the last note from this country would contain features unfavorable to the market. A decided tendency to recover from depressions was displayed and the principal steadying influence was the continued strength in the spot markets of the South.

Around the opening the price fell off 5 to 9 points, after which the market recovered and advanced 4 to 6 points over the last price of yesterday. This hard spot called out heavy selling and a break resulted which sent the trading months 16 to 24 points under yesterday's close. Recoveries and further breaks marked the trading later, but in the afternoon the tone was steadier and the ring was quieter. Last prices were at a net loss for the session of 4 to 8 points. Closing bid: January, 1,770; March, 17.73; May, 17.97; July, 18.11; October, 16.70.

Spot cotton, quiet and unchanged; sales on the scpot, 1,02; to arrive, none; middling, 18.13.

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans—Middling, 18.13; receipts, 1,513; sales, 102; stock, 498,613.

Galveston—Middling, 18.35; receipts, 8,835; sales, 500; stock, 352,386.

Mobile—Middling, 18.00; receipts, 2,779; stock, 8,837.

Savannah—Middling, 18.50; receipts, 777; stock, 193,514.

Charleston—Middling, 18¼; receipts, 237; sales, 50; stock, 64,170.

Wilmington — Middling, 18.00; receipts, 73; stock, 50,953.

Norfolk — Middling, 18.00; receipts, 873; sales, 95; stock, 109,868.

Baltimore—Exports, 50; stock, 4,648.

Boston—Middling, 18.40; receipts, 695; stock, 9,500.

Philadelphia — Middling, 18.40; receipts, 166; stock, 4,427.

New York—Middling, 18.15; receipts, 532; exports, 2,836; sales, 100; stock, 149,819.

Minor Ports—Receipts, 17,331; exports, 17,331; stock, 44,773.

Total today—Receipts, 31,310; exports, 20,217; stock, 1,491,518.

Total for week—Receipts, 132,097; exports, 118,951.

Total for season—Receipts, 5,176,587; exports, 3,361,988.

Interior Movement.

Houston — Middling, 18.20; receipts, 5,202; shipments, 9,759; sales, 3,057; stock, 233,445.

Memphis — Middling, 18.50; receipts, 4,752; shipments, 3,007; sales, 400; stock, 333,615.

Augusta — Middling, 18.38; receipts, 506; shipments, 724; sales, 75; stock, 148,358.

St. Louis—Receipts, 2,348; shipments, 3,525; stock, 30,709.

Cincinnati—Receipts, 210; shipments, 158; stock, 22,107.

Little Rock—Middling, 18.25; receipts, 582; shipments 824; sales 824; stock 44,961.

Dallas—Middling, 17.75; sales, 2,801.

Montgomery—Middling, 18.25; sales, 10.

Total today—Receipts, 14,100; shipments, 17,997; stock, 813,190.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Spot cotton, weak. Good middling, 11.37; middling, 11.21; low middling, 11.03.

Sales, 3,000; 1,000 for speculation and export. Receipts, 31,000. Futures, easy. January, 10.73; January-February, 10.73; February-March, 10.75; March-April, 10.79; April-May, 10.80; May-June, 10.83; June-July, 10.82; July-August, 10.81; August-September, 10.54; September-October, 10.25; October-November, 10.11; November-December, 10.03; December-January, 9.98; January-February, 9.95.

COTTON SEED OIL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 11.—Weakness prompted by declines in lard and cotton was a feature of the early cotton seed oil market today. After losing 10 to 15 points, however, covering developed and the late market was firmer, closing 5 to 9 points net lower. Close steady. Spot, 13.20 bid; January, 12.22 @12.30; February, 12.16@12.25; March-April, 12.15@12.17; May, 12.18@12.20; June, 12.20@12.23; July, 12.21@12.23; August, 12.22@13.24.

WHEAT PRICES GO UPWARD

Caused by Bullish Anticipations of the Entente Reply to Presi., dent Wilson's Note.

Chicago, Jan. 11. — Bullish anticipations concerning the reply of the Entente Allies gave a substantial boost today to wheat prices here. The market closed strong, 3 cents to 4 cents net higher, with May at 1.87¼ to ⅛, and July at 1.51 to 1.51⅛c. Corn gained with 1⅛ to 1⅜, and oats ⅝ to ¾c. In provisionsc the outcome was a set back of 10 to 25 cents. Close:

Wheat—May, 1.87¼; July, 1.51.
Corn—May, 98¾; July, 97⅜.
Oats—May, 57⅛; July, 54½.
Pork—January, 28.75; May, 28.15.
Lard—January, 15.45; May, 15.92.
Ribs—Janupary, 14.50; May, 14.90.
Cash grain:
Wheat—No. 2, red, nominal; No. 3, red, 1.92½; No. 2, hard, 1.95@1.97½; No. 3, hard, nominal.
Corn—No. 2, yellow, 96½@97½; No. 4, yellow, 94½@96½; No. 4, white, 94@96.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,283 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str Kiel (Ger.), 2,372 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Daily by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—52½c.
ROSIN—$5.25, $5.50.
TAR—$2.60@11c.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—$4.00, $4.00, $3.00.

Quotations same day last year — Spirits turpentine, nominal; rosin, nominal; tar, nominal; crude turpentine, nominal.

RECEIPTS:

Spirits Turpentine 6
Rosin 66
Tar 76
Crude Turpentine 14

Receipts same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 1 cask; rosin, 20 barrels; tar, 45 barrels; crude turpentine, 3 barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market — 18c.; same day last year, 11¾c.

Receipts—33 bales; same day last year, 410 bales.

Total receipts since August 1 to date, 74,645 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 137,598 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Atlantic Coast Line—33 bales cotton; 47 barrels tar; 6 barrels crude turpentine.

Schr. Mary Lee—54 barrels rosin.

Str. Thelma—17 barrels tar; 1 barrel crude turpentine.

Str. Whitlock—6 casks scpirits turpentine; 12 barrels rosin; 6 barrels tar; 7 barrels crude turpentine.

Str. Luray—6 barrels tar.

Total—33 bales cotton; 6 casks spirits turpentine; 66 barrels rosin; 76 barrels tar; 14 barrels crude turpjentine.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 11.)

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, new, 65c. to 70c. bushel.
IRISH POTATOES—$2.00 per bu.
CORN—$1.15 to $1.17½ per bu
BEEF—Native dressed, 9c. to 10c.
PORK—Small, 10c. to 12c. per pound.
WOOL—Burry, 20 to 22½; first class wool, 28 to 35; highest grade, washed wool, 38c.
SHEEP—Old, good quality, gross, 2 1-2 to 3c pound. Lambs, best quality, 6 to 7c pound.
HIDES—Green, salt, 18c. to 20c.
NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 25c.; sides and shoulders, 20c. per lb.; good demand.
BEESWAX — Firm, 28c. per pound; good demand.
POULTRY—Turkeys, 20c. to 22½c. on foot; dressed, 25c. to 27½c. lb.; chickens, grown, 45c to 50c; spring, 20c to 35c head.
EGGS—32c to 33c dozen.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 11. — North Carolina peanuts; new crop, farmers stock, fancy handpicked, $1.25; No. 1, machine, $1.20 per bushel.

Virginia peanuts, farmers' stock, new crop, Jumbos, 80c.; fancy handpicked, 75c.; No. 1 machine picked, 65c.

Spanish peanuts, farmers' stock, new crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, $1.30; Jumbos, $1.25 per bushel.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 11.—Spanish—Farmers' stock—Market, steady, $1.30 per bu.

Virginias — Farmers' stock, market steady. Fancy Jumbo, 4c. to 4 1-2c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3¾c. to 4c. per lb.; Prime, 3½c. to 3¾c.; Shelling stock, 3c. to 3½c.

NEW YORK PROVISIONS.

New York, Jan. 11. J— Sugar—Raw, steady; centrifugal, 5.39; molasses, 4.83; refined, steady.

Coffee—Spot firm; Rio No. 7, 10; Santos, No. 4, 11c.

REALLY A MISTRESS PROBLEM

New York Women Expert Declares Servants Are Not to Blame.

(Boston Globe).

Definite hours for the worker and permission to live outside the house where she works, with social opportunity and recreation of her own choosing, were given as "Some Ways Out of the Servant Problems," by Mrs. Christine Frederick, of New York, author and lecturer on housekeeping, in an address before the Women's City club.

"It is not a servant problem that we have today but a mistress problem," the speaker said. "Under the present conditions it is a wonder that housework appeals to anybody, but a race of orphans. It is a shame to the mistress that only those incapable of other work become servants, and the mistress is the one responsible.

RAILROAD ISSUES HEAVY

Irregularity of Stocks in Forenoon Partly Offset by British Premier's Guild Hall Speech.

New York, Jan. 11.—The broader and more active operations of today's market were largely governed by foreign developments, the irregularity and heaviness of the forenoon giving way to pronounced strength on publication of the first extracts of the British premier's Guild Hall address.

Heaviness among the railroads were Reading, St. Paul, New Haven and some of the trans-continentals.

Early dealings were attended by further unsettlement in specialties. General Motors lost another 5 1-2 points with 1 to 3 points in minor industrials, equipments and oils. United States Steel fluctuated between 109 1-8 and 112 5-8, closing at 111 1-8, a net gain of 1 1-8 points.

Shipping shares backed and filled until the final hour, when Mercantile Marine preferred more than made up its loss. Coppers were again in favor, while obscure specialties and utilities were mainly lower.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $5,475,000. United States bonds unchanged on call but the registered 4s were ⅝ per cent down on an actual sale.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Allis-Chalmers	27
American Beet Sugar	94
American Can	45½
American Car and Foundry	65⅝
American Cotton Oil	49
American Locomotive	76
American Smelting	105⅛
American Sugar	111⅞
American Tel. and Tel	123¾
American Tobacco	216
American ⅝inc	36⅛
Anaconda Copper	82⅝
Atchison	104¼
Atlantic Coast Line	117
Baldwin Locomotive	56
Baltimore and Ohio	83½
Bethlehem Steel	485
Canadian Pacific	159
Central Leather	90⅛
Chesapeake and Ohio	63½
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	88¼
Chicago, R. I. and Pac. Ry	31⅝
Colorado Fuel and Iron	45¼
Consolidated Gas	130
Corn Products	213
Crucible Steel	62⅜
Cuba Cane Sugar	49¼
Erie	31
General Electric	168½
Great Northern, pfd	116½
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	35½
Goodrich	56⅜
Illinois Central	105½
Inspiration Copper	58
Int. Mer. Marine, pfd	80¾
International Nickel	41
International Paper	44
Kansas City Southern	24
Kennecott Copper	45
Lehigh Valley	77¼
Louisville and Nashville	131¼
Liggett and Meyers	275
Lorillard Co	222
Maxwell Motors	52
Mexican Petroleum	103½
National Lead	58¾
New York Central	101
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford	47
Norfolk and Western	133¼
Northern Pacific	107⅝
Pennsylvania	56½
Ray Consolidated Copper	26½
Reading	98½
Rep. Iron and Steel	77
Seaboard Air Line	16⅞
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	37¼
Sloss-Sheff. Steel and Iron	67
Studebaker Corporation	104⅞
Southern Pacific	96½
Southern Railway	30¼
Southern Railway, pfd	68½
Tennessee Copper	14⅜
Texas Co	237½
Union Pacific	143
United Fruit	148
United States Rubber	61⅜
United States Steel	111⅛
United States Steel, pfd	120
Utah Copper	104½
Virginia-Caro. Chem	43⅜
Wabash, Pfd., "B"	28⅜
Western Union	95⅝
Westinghouse Electric	53
Mo. Pac. W. I.	31

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 11. — Mercantile paper, 3¾. Sterling, sixty day bills, 4.71½; commercial sixty day bills on banks, 4.71½; commercial sixty day bills, 4.71¼; demand, 4.75¾; cables, 4.76⅛. Bar silver, 74⅝; Mexican dollars, 57⅝. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular. Time loans, easy; sixty and ninety days, 3@3¼; six months, 3¼@3½.

Call money, firm; ruling rate, 2 per cent.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 11. — Hogs, weak, at a shade above yesterday's average. Bulk, 10.30@10.60; light, 9.90@10.50; mixed, 10.15@10.65; heavy, 10.20@10.70; rough, 10.20@10.35; pigs, 7.60@9.50.

Cattle—Strong. Native beef cattle, 7.75@11.80; Western steers, 7.50@10.00; stockers, 5.50@8.85; cows and heifers, 4.40@10.00; calves, 9.75@14.25.

Sheep—Firm. Wethers, 9.60@10.65; ewes, 7.25@10.25; lambs, 11.75@14.15.

SAVANNAH NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, Jan. 11. — Turpentine, dull, 53½; sales, none; receipts, 46; shipments, none; stock, 23,357.

Rosin — Firm. Sales, 874; receipts, 196; shipments, none; stock, 90,353. Quote: A B C D, 6.25; F G, 6.27½; H, I, 6.32½; K, 6.50; M, 6.70; N, 6.95; W G, 7.00; W W, 7.25.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York, Jan. 11. — Beeves, no trading.

Calves—Steady. Common to prime veals, 11.00@16.00; Indiana calves, 8.00@9.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady. Lambs, 12.00@14.55; sheep, 6.00@8.75; culls, 4.00.

Hogs—Lower. Medium to heavy hogs, 11.00@11.10; rough, 9.75.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 11. — Cotton goods were quiet and barely steady today. Yarns also were steady. Raw silk was unchanged. Men's wear was active.

Continued Cold Weather Predicted.

A gas heater will warm that cold room or hall. Phone 28 for the gas man.—Advertisement.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 12, 1917.

Meteorological data for day ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 44 degrees; at 8 P. M., 34 degrees; maximum, 52 degrees; minimum, 34 degrees; mean, 43 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .01 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, .50 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 7.4 feet and falling.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Fair and continued cold Friday. Saturday overcast and somewhat warmer.

The Port Calendar, Jan. 12, 1917.

Sun rises .. .. 7:18 A. M.
Sun sets .. .. 5:23 P. M.
Day's length .. .. 10 hrs. 5 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	12:04	12:23	7:35	8:05
Southport	10:00	10:29	4:17	5:24
Masonboro Inl	10:06	10:26	3:57	5:04

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

January 11, 1917.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P.
Abilene	clear	62	28	.0
Asheville	clear	26	26	.16
Atlanta	clear	34	34	.0
Augusta	clear	44	38	.0
Baltimore	clear	28	—	.0
Birmingh	clear	36	36	.0
Boston	clear	24	24	.20
Charleston	clear	50	44	.06
Charlotte	clear	40	36	.0
Chicago	clear	8	4	.0
Galveston	clear	58	50	.0
Jacksonv	clear	54	48	.04
Memphis	clear	30	26	.0
Mobile	clear	48	42	.0
Montgom'y	clear	40	33	.0
New Orl	clear	52	46	.0
New York	clear	24	18	.0
Oklahoma	clear	50	24	.0
Palestine	clear	52	38	.0
Pittsburg	snow	14	12	.01
Raleigh	clear	44	40	.0
Savannah	clear	50	42	.02
Shreveport	clear	48	36	.0
St. Louis	clear	22	12	.0
Washing'n pt	cldy	28	28	.0

WOMEN DO MEN'S WORK.

New Argument Advanced for Suffrage in Great Britain.

(From the Boston Post.)

The case in which women in England perform tasks formerly accomplished by men will be an argument in favor of suffrage after the war, according to George M. Hodsden, president of the C. A. Spencer Company, leather dealers, who has just returned from a trip abroad.

"There is no lack of food in England," said Mr. Hodsden, "reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I found that one could purchase a breakfast in London at less cost than in New York. Going through the markets the plentiful supply of all kinds of provisions is very noticeable.

"The government controls everything and it is being proved daily that such a course is the best.

"While one cannot help noticing the absence of pleasure cars in the streets, the taxi rates are less in London than they are in Boston, and that with gas at 80 cents per gallon. One can be transported in a taxi a distance of a mile and a quarter for a shilling, or a trifle less than 25 cents. A like distance here would cost about 75 cents.

"Women are doing all sorts of tasks which were formerly the lot of men. They drive machines, run elevators, act as street car conductors and fill many other positions. I think that their readiness and ability to do this work will have a favorable effect for them for suffrage when the war is over."

Continued Cold Weather Predicted.

A gas heater will warm that cold room or hall. Phone 28 for the gas man.—Advertisement.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Gussie Greer to H. W. Konig, dated the 12th day of December, 1912, and duly recorded in the records of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover county, in Book No. 70, page 422, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the door of the Court House of New Hanover County, in the city of Wilmington, on the 23rd day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real property, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Seventh street, sixty-six feet southwardly from the southeast intersection of Howard and Seventh streets, and runs thence southwardly along the eastern line of Seventh street thirty feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with Howard street one hundred and fifty feet, to the western line of MacRae street, thence along the western line of McRae street northwardly thirty feet, thence westwardly and parallel with Howard street one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, the same being parts of Lots One, Two and Three, in Block No. 350, according to the official plan of the said city of Wilmington, North Carolina.

This 22nd day of December, 1916.

H. W. KONIG,
Mortgagee.

W. F. Jones, Attorney.

COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
STORAGE
W. B. THORPE & COMPANY

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Jan. 8, 1917. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS
No. 90 8:20 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. Through Sleeping Car between Wilmington and Raleigh. Open to receive passengers, after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied, Southbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 91 1:15 A. M. Daily except Monday.
No. 51 5:30 A. M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia open to receive outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50 12:20 A. M. Daily.
No. 64 5:45 A. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only	Jacksonville, New Bern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65 6:15 P. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.
No. 48 8:00 A. M Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. **Parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains having Pullman service.**	No. 49 6:05 P. M. Daily.
No. 53 8:45 A. M. Daily.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52 3:00 P. M. Daily.
No. 62 3:05 P. M. Daily.	Jacksonville, New Bern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63 12:30 P. M. Daily.
No. 55 3:45 P. M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. **Sleeping cars daily between Florence and Columbia,** which may be occupied at Columbia until 7:00 A. M.	No. 54 12:50 P. M. Daily.
No. 59 6:30 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Sat. only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60 10:15 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Sat. only.
No. 42 6:45 P. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York Trains, carrying dining cars; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41 9:50 A. M. Daily.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4 1916.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

WEEK DAYS

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Leave "Electric Centre" for Winter Park	Leave "Electric Centre" for Wrightsville	Leave "Electric Centre" for Beach	Leave Beach for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington
6:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	.....	6:15 A.M.	6:26 A.M.
6:50 A.M.	6:50 A.M.	.....	7:40 A.M.	7:50 A.M.	8:01 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	.....	.....	8:30 A.M.	8:41 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	9:15 A.M.	9:25 A.M.	9:36 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:45 A.M.	10:55 A.M.	11:06 A.M.
11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	12:25 P.M.	12:36 P.M.
1:10 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	*1:10 P.M.	11:45 P.M.	1:50 P.M.	2:01 P.M.
1:55 P.M.	1:55 P.M.	.....	.....	2:25 P.M.	2:36 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	.....	.....	3:00 P.M.	3:11 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	.....	.....	3:50 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	.....	.....	3:45 P.M.	3:55 P.M.	4:06 P.M.
4:10 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4:30 P.M.
4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	.....	.....	5:10 P.M.
4:50 P.M.	.....	.....	5:15 P.M.	5:25 P.M.	5:36 P.M.
5:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.	.....	.....	6:00 P.M.	6:11 P.M.
6:10 P.M.	6:10 P.M.	.....	.....	6:40 P.M.	6:51 P.M.
6:40 P.M.	6:40 P.M.	*6:40 P.M.	17:15 P.M.	7:20 P.M.	7:31 P.M.
7:15 P.M.	7:15 P.M.	.....	.....	7:55 P.M.	8:06 P.M.
8:15 P.M.	8:15 P.M.	.....	.....	8:45 P.M.	8:56 P.M.
9:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	10:00 P.M.	10:10 P.M.	10:21 P.M.
10:15 P.M.	10:15 P.M.	.....	.....	10:45 P.M.	10:56 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P.M.	.....	.....	11:45 P.M.	11:56 P.M.

*Does not go beyond Station No. 3 on Beach. ‖Leaves from Station No. 3,

SUNDAYS

EASTBOUND.			WESTBOUND.		
Leave "electric Center." for Winter Park	Leave "electric Center." for Wrightsville	Leave "electric Center." for Beach	Leave Beach for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington
6:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.	17:05 A.M.	7:15 A.M.	7:26 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	19:05 A.M.	9:15 A.M.	9:26 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	.....	10:20 A.M.	10:31 A.M.
11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	10:45 A.M.	10:55 A.M.	11:06 A.M.
1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	12:25 P.M.	12:36 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	1:45 P.M.	1:55 P.M.	2:06 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	2:45 P.M.	2:55 P.M.	3:06 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:15 P.M.	3:25 P.M.	3:36 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	3:45 P.M.	3:55 P.M.	4:06 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:15 P.M.	4:25 P.M.	4:36 P.M.
4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	4:45 P.M.	4:55 P.M.	5:06 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	5:15 P.M.	5:25 P.M.	5:36 P.M.
5:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.	.....	5:45 P.M.	5:55 P.M.	6:06 P.M.
6:10 P.M.	6:10 P.M.	.....	.....	6:00 P.M.	6:11 P.M.
6:40 P.M.	6:40 P.M.	*6:40 P.M.	.....	6:40 P.M.	6:51 P.M.
7:15 P.M.	7:15 P.M.	.....	17:15 P.M.	7:20 P.M.	7:31 P.M.
8:15 P.M.	8:15 P.M.	.....	.....	7:55 P.M.	8:06 P.M.
9:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	.....	8:45 P.M.	8:56 P.M.
10:15 P.M.	10:15 P.M.	.....	10:00 P.M.	10:10 P.M.	10:21 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P.M.	.....	.....	10:45 P.M.	10:56 P.M.
.....	.....	.....	.....	11:45 P.M.	11:56 P.M.

*Does not go beyond Station No. 3 on Beach. ‖Leaves from Station No. 3

FREIGHT SCHEDULE (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

Leave Ninth and Orange Streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot Open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE — This Table shows the time at which trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several stations, but the arrivals and departures are not guaranteed.

REDUCTION IN GASOLINE
IN GALVANIZED IRON BARRELS.
JOBBERS, 22 CTS. CONSUMERS, 23 CTS.
F. O. B. Wilmington.
We Paying Return Freight on Empty Barrels.
CAPE FEAR OIL CO.
DON'T FORGET TO ORDER CARBONLESS AUTOIL.

BRAY BROTHERS
STOCKS & BONDS
GREENSBORO, N. C.
WE OFFER
6 Per Cent COUPON GOLD BONDS
Interest payable semi-annually, Write for particulars.
5 Shares Greensboro Loan & Trust Co.
16 Shares Dixie Fire Insurance Co.
Prices and Information on Application.

CLYDE LINE
TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
New York to Wilmington.
Steamship Chippewa, Thurs., Jan. 18th.
Steamship Chippewa, Tues., Jan. 30th.
Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Chippewa, Sunday, Jan. 21st.
Steamship Chippewa, Friday, Feb. 1st.
Wilmington to New York.
Steamship Chippewa, Sat., Jan. 13th,
Steamship Cherokee, Mon., Jan. 15th.
Neither Ship Carries Passengers.
CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO,
C. J. BECKER, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36 N. R., New York

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Effective Nov. 13th, 1916.
DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM WILMINGTON:
No. 13—3:55 P. M.—Train for Charlotte and Intermediate Points. PULLMAN PARLOR CAR, WILMINGTON TO CHARLOTTE.
No. 19—9:00 A. M.—Train for Charlotte and Intermediate Points. SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE. Open at 10:00 P. M. for Passengers.
ARRIVAL OF TRAINS AT WILMINGTON:
No. 14—12:30 P. M.—Train from Charlotte and Intermediate Points. PULLMAN PARLOR CAR BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND WILMINGTON.
No. 20—12:10 A. M.—Train from Charlotte and Intermediate Points. SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND WILMINGTON. PASSENGERS MAY REMAIN IN SLEEPER UNTIL 7:00 A. M.
For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Building. 'Phone 178.
R. W. WALLACE, C. T. A.
H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A.
Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line
"The Standard Railroad of the South."
Excursion Fares
FROM WILMINGTON
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
$38.10—New Orleans, La.
Account Annual Meeting Western Fruit Jobbers' Association. Tickets will be sold Jan. 27 and 28, limited Feb. 5.
$22.45—Tampa, Fla.
Account Gasparilla Carnival. Tickets will be sold Jan. 31 to Feb. 5, limited returning until Feb. 20. Limit may be extended to March 3rd, upon payment of $1.00 and depositing with joint agent, etc.
$13.95—Atlanta, Ga.
Account Southeastern Land Show and the National Association of Builders Exchanges of the U. S. Tickets will be sold Jan. 31 and Feb. 3, 10, 11 and 14, limited returning until Feb. 20, but may be extended to March 6th by depositing and paying $1.00.
$23.45—Pensacola, Fla.
$24.55—Mobile, Ala.
$28.75—New Orleans, La.
Account Mardi Gras Celebration. Tickets will be sold Feb. 12 to 19, inclusive, limited returning until March 2nd, but may be extended until March 10th by depositing and paying $1.00.
Proportionate Fares from Other Points on the ATANTIC COAST LINE, "The Standard Railroad of the South."
'Phone 160.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Bulletin of Special Round-Trip Rates from Wilmington, N. C.
ATLANTA, GA $13.95
On sale January 31, Feb. 3, 10, 11 and 14th, limited returning midnight, Feb. 20th.
MOBILE, ALA $24.55
On sale Feb. 12 to 19, inclusive, limited returning midnight, March 2nd, limit extended to March 19th, on payment of $1.00.
TAMPA, FLA $22.45
On sale January 31st to Feb. 5th., inclusive, limited returning midnight, Feb. 20th; limit enxtended to March 3rd on payment $1.00.
PENSACOLA,

TURKS SUFFER AT HANDS OF BRITISH

Heavy Casualties Inflicted When Trenches Are Captured Along the Tigris River.

200 KILLED IN ONE TRENCH

Six Lines of Trenches Captured, Together With 1,600 Prisoners in Front of the Town of Rafa, On Sinai Peninsula.

The Turks apparently are receiving hard usage at the hands of the British in the Mesopotamia and Egyptian theatre. Following up their advance northeast of Kut El Amara, on the Tigris river in Mesopotamia, early in the week, the British have again attacked and captured Turkish trenches on the right bank of the river and inflicted heavy casualties on the Ottomans. In one trench 300 yards long, 200 dead Turks were found.

On the Sinai peninsula 30 miles northeast of El Arish, Egypt, six lines of Turkish trenches in front of the town of Rafa have been captured by King George's men. The Turkish relief force is reported to have been destroyed an din addition 1,600 Turks were made prisoner.

Hard Fighting in Riga Region.

Hard fighting is still in progress in the region of Riga in northwest Russia, but the exact situation is still not clear owing to the divergent reports of the Russian and German war offices.

Petrograd asserts that the Russians, south of Lake Babit, captured a village near the town of Kainzem and with it a large number of machine guns and repulsed German counter attacks further east.

On the other hand, the Berlin war office says that all Russian attacks were completely repulsed. A report by the military observer of the semi-official Overseas News Agency, says the Russian offensive in this region has been broken except at one place.

Admission is made by Petrograd that the Russian and Rumanian forces in Moldavia have made further retirements in the Oituz, Kassina and Suchitza regions but it is asserted that the Teutonic Allies who crossed the Putna river north of Fokshani have been driven back across the stream suffering heavy casualties and leaving prisoners in the hands of the Russian.

Dealing with the fighting in this region, Berlin merely says there have been no important events there.

On the other front, nothing but minor operations and artillery duels have taken place. The British on the front in French have at several times penetrated the German trenches, inflicting casualties on the defenders and taking prisoners.

British Warships Sunk.

The British admiralty has lost two war craft in the Mediterranean from the attacks of hostile submarines—H. M. S. Cornwallis, which, it is thought, was the 14,000 ton battleship of that name, and the sea plane carrier Ben-My-Chree.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BICKETT PRESENTED IN DETAIL

(Continued From Page One).

dence for the farmer except through full cribs, smokehouses and pastures.

Would Harness the Streams.

"An idle stream is as inexcusable as an idle man," said Governor Bickett, and he recommended that the State Highway Commission be provided with a force of hydraulic and electric engineers whose duty it will be upon request to examine waters and submit plans and specifications to citizens who desire to install water and lights in their homes.

"Every farm should have a telephone," the Governor said, and "the State Highway Commission should be required to submit to any rural community desiring to establish telephone service, plans and specifications showing the reasonable cost of construction and maintenance." The Governor earnestly advocates the enactment of a law authorizing the county boards of education to arrange for an educational and entertainment motion picture service in connection with rural schools, which he would have made the center of the social life of rural communities, this moving picture service to be arranged for "in such districts as it is found practicable to do so." He thinks this will greatly enhance the pleasure of rural life.

Six Months' School Term.

The Governor declares that the constitutional amendment requiring a six months school for every child in the State should be re-submitted to the people on its own merits, unassociated with any other amendment.

Rural communities should be given the right to incorporate by a vote of the people of the community, the Governor says.

All the license fees paid by the owners of automobiles should be paid to the State, the Governor thinks, and be disbursed by the State Highway Commission. He says also that the powers of the Highway Commission should be enlarged so as to give it supervision over all contracts for road or bridge building.

(The full text of Governor Bickett's inaugural address will be found by reference to Page Three—News Editor.)

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE FOR SOUTHERN EXPRESS EMPLOYES

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 11.—The Southern Express here today announced a special allowance during 1917, divided into quarterly payments and equallying one month's pay, would be given all employes receiving $900 or less a year, and that a special allowance would be given to employes receiving over $900 and not exceeding $2,000 yearly.

Continued Cold Weather Predicted.

A gas heater will warm that cold room or hall. Phone 28 for the gas man.—Advertisement.

THAW ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIMSELF

Slashes Throat and Wrist With a Razor While Hiding in House in Philadelphia.

HIS RECOVERY IS LIKELY

Had Arranged to Surrender Himself Last Night in Preference to Being Caught and Treated Like "Ordinary Prisoner."

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Harry Kendall Thaw, who with two so-called body guards is under indictment in New York for an alleged attack on a 19-year-old high school youth last Christmas, attempted suicide in a house in West Philadelphia today by slashing his throat and wrist with a razor.

Thaw's attempt at self destruction was a climax to a hunt which began here on Tuesday following the announcement by District Attorney Swan, of New York, that he was wanted to answer a charge of attacking Frederick Gump, Jr., of Kansas City, in a New York hotel and as a sensation it rivaled the wealthy Pittsburger's shooting of Stanford White on the Madison Square roof garden and his later escape from Matteawan asylum.

Thaw gashed himself with a razor belonging to the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Tacot, in whose home he was known as Mr. West. He had been there since last Tuesday, He slashed his throat twice which required 30 stitches to close, and also hacked the artery of his left wrist. Had the wound in the neck been one-eighth of an inch deeper, he could not have lived, according to physicians. Several poison tablets were found in Thaw's pockets.

Tonight Thaw was reported resting easily in St. Mary's hospital where he was removed in a police ambulance several hours after he had been discovered unconscious from loss of blood by Mrs. Tacot. Dr. Elwood Kirby, chief medical director at the hospital, and Thaw's private physician in this city, said tonight that Thaw's injuries were not likely to prove fatal and that he expected him to fully recover within a week or two.

MUNITIONS PLANT WRECKED; POSSIBLE LOSS OF $4,000,000

So Far as Learned, No One Was Killed, But 17 Men Are Missing.

New York, Jan. 11. — The plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, one-half mile east of Kingsland, N. J., in which were stored hundreds of thousands of three-inch shells destined for the Russian government, was destroyed late today by fire and a series of explosions which continued for three hours. So far as could be learned tonight, no one was killed or injured, although it was said 17 workmen were missing. No estimate of the loss was obtainable, but it was said it might reach $4,000,000.

Approximately 1,400 men were employed in the plant, which comprised between 40 and 50 buildings, and covered about 80 acres of ground. No munitions were manufactured at Kingsland, but the plant was used for the filling of shells, the chief constituent used being trinitrotouol.

The fire started in what was known as building No. 30, where shells were being cleaned with denatured alcohol. The most generally accepted theory is that electric wires on the ceiling became crossed and a piece of blazing insulation fell into the alcohol.

FOOD CORNERS 80 YEARS OLD

And New York Consumers Stormed Two Speculators' Warehouse

(J. C. Pumpelly in New York Tribune)

These times of corners on eggs and flour by speculators and owners of refrigerator plants recall the days of panic in 1836-37, when banks closed, and even the government was unable to meet its obligations. Coal was $10 a ton and flour $12 a barrel, and so great was the distress that a meeting was held in City Hall Park, the notice reading: "Bread, wheat, rent, fuel The voice of the people shall be heard.

Eli Hart, in Washington street, who was holding 60,000 barrels of flour for higher prices, was denounced and a mob attacked his warehouse and destroyed much of his stock after he had refused to sell to the people at the old price.

Then when the militia arrived the crowd visited Horrick & Company's warehouse, and there they were outwitted by a very smart clerk, who said: "Boys don't destroy the flour, but let every one who can shoulder a barrel flour take it home to his family." To this all agreed, and hundreds of homes were immediately amply supplied. Herrick saved much of his stock and quiet was restored to the town.

GOVERNOR ALSO THREATENED BY ENRAGED KENTUCKY MOB.

Declared He Would Uphold the Law and Protect the Court.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 11.—After a turbulent 36 hours, during which Governor Stanley, Circuit Judge Charles Bush and Commonwealth Attorney Denny Smith were threatened with mob violence because they would not press the trial of a negro at once, this town is rapidly resuming a normal condition.

The negro, Luke Martin, is charegd with killing Guthrie Duiguid, white, and when his trial was postponed yesterday the mob threatened to lynch the court officers. As a result the governor came here last night on a special train and declared he would uphold the law and protect the court, "with my body is necessary." By noon today he had so far quieted the turbulent populace that he left the city a little later, accompanied by the judge and prosecutor.

Shelby, N. C., Jan. 11.—Rev. Milton Webb, father of Congressman Webb, and one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of the State, died at the home of his son here tonight from the effects of a second paralytic stroke suffered last Monday. The deceased was 85 years of age. He retired from active church work 11 years ago when he was first stricken with paralysis. He was known for his religious fervor and athletic ability.

PHONE 51

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

1c - PER WORD - 1c
Cash With Order Unless Advertiser Has a Regular Account.

NO AD. TAKEN FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS

FOR STAR BUSINESS LOCALS PHONE 51

And a Western Union Messenger will call for your Advertisement Without Extra Cost to You. ¶ If You Want to Send a Telegram or Desire Messenger Delivery in the City, call the Western Union Telegraph Company Direct.

SPECIAL 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Allowed on Business Locals Ordered for Seven Consecutive Issues or Longer.

Contract Ads. Running "Till Forbid" Must be Discontinued by Written Order.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS for road work; salary and expenses paid. See A. V. Hopkins, Wilmington Hotel, after 9 A. M. today. ja12-1t

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS TO WRITE weekly and monthly premium, life health and accident insurance; good contract. For confidential information write Drawer 922, Greensboro, N. C. ja 7-8t

TAILOR MADE WINTER SUITS REDUCED from $35 to $30, and $30 to $25. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. G. J. Simon, Tailor, 114 Princess st. ja7-7t*

MOTTE'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND and typewriting. Day and night lessons. Leon L. Motte, Official Court Stenographer, chief instructor; 105 Church st. 'Phone 737-W. de27-tf

OPEN NOW — 53RD SERIES B. AND L. Stock Mechanics' Home Association, 208 Princess street. Walker Taylor, president; W. M. Cumming, secretary. ja10-4t

WANTED—TO SELL A GOOD MERCHANDISE business in East Wilmington. Yearly sales, 18,600 dollars. Will lease store for any length of time, Barlow Brothers. ja10-1t

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOT EDGE work done on short notice. Mail orders given prompt attention. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 107 Market St., City. ja10-7t

OLD AND STRONG — MECHANICS' Home Association New Series of Building and Loan Stock open now. W. M. Cumming, Secretary. ja10-4t

WANTED—CASHIERSHIP OF A LIVE country bank by an experienced progressive bank man. Now employed but good reason for desiring change. Address "Banker", care Star. ja 6-sa, mo, tu, fr-4t*

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD LYCEUM Course. The fourth number of this course, "The Davenny Festival," in "The Little Girl," will be given in the Memorial Hall on Thursday night, January 18th. ja11-7t

FOR RENT — STORE, 320 NO. 4TH ST. Also house, 318 No. 4th., seven rooms, all conveniences; will rent cheap. Apply Mrs. B. F. Keith, Currie, N. C. ja12-f,su-2t

FOR RENT — SLEEPING ROOM IN Grand Theatre Building. All conveniences. D. R. Foster & Co., agents. ja12-4t

WANTED — OLD FALSE TEETH. — Don't matter if broken. I pay $1.00 to $5.00 per set. Mail to L. Mazer, 2007 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; will send cash by return mail. ja12-16t*

FOR THE BEST IN PRINTING, MULTIGRAPH circulars, and engraving, see Harriss Typewriting and Adv. Co. ja12-tf

WANTED — A SCHOOL BOY ABOUT 16 years old, for work in grocery every Saturday. Address "K. M.," care Morning Star. ja12-1t

NOTICE — FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS beginning Monday, 15th, we are going to dispose of all unredeemed watches having been in our possession for the past twelve months. Consisting of Elgins, Walthams, Howard and Hamilton. Be sure to look for our ad. Monday. Chas. Finkelstein. ja12-tf

DON'T PUT IT OFF—SHIP YOUR leaky radiators to W. B. Klander, 8 So. 2nd St. I am the doctor. de10-tf

SAW MILLS, ATTENTION!—WE WILL buy slab wood, saw dust, shavings and pine wood. Quote price and quantity. F. O. B. Wilmington. Independetnt Ice Company. de29-tf

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS, TO-day is Oyster Day. Don't fail to get some of them. Extra selected Norfolk Oysters, 40 cents qt.. Nice fresh New Rivers, 35 cents qt., delivered anywhere in the city. Don't forget our Number, 72; Fancy grape fruit, 5c. each. 'Phone 72. Batson's Meat Market. ja9-tf

MECHANICS' HOME ASSOCIATION; Mechanics, Mechanics', New Series B. and L. Stock, B. and L. stock, now. Old and strong. 208 Princess street. Mechanics' Home Association. Mechanics', Mechanics.' W. M. Cumming, Secretary. Cumming, Cumming, Cumming. ja1044t

WANTED — TO BUY, 5 TO 20 MILLION feet of cypress timber, near R. R. or river, for a shingle mill; or I will contract with the timber owners to cut the cypress into shingles. I have 10 years experience in this business. I can furnish best reference. If you have any cypress write to me. All inquiries answered promptly. J. T. Carroll, Lake Waccamaw, N. C. ja11-4t*

FOR RENT — LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished. Modern conveniences. Near Post Office. 'Phone 773. de27-tf

WANTED TO BUY — GUM, ASH, POP. lar and pine logs, delivered by rail or water. Angola mill, Wilmington. J. N. Bryant. ja9-tf

FOR NICE PINE OR OAK WOOD CUT to order, call phone 112. ja 6-7t*

WHAT? B. AND L. STOCK. WHEN? Now. Which? Mechanics'. Why? Old and strong. Where? 208 Princess street. Who? W. M. Cumming, Secretary. ja10-4t

FOR RENT—FOR $12.50 PER MONTH, one 7-room house, No. 10 West Queen street, one block from car line; all modern improvements. One of the best summer homes and river views in the city. Apply to F. P. Lamb, phone 426-J. ja 6-7t*

WANTED TO SELL HORSE, DUMP cart and harness; all in good condition. Horse weighs 1,150 pounds. Will sell all for $85. Address "R," care Star. ja12-1t

NEW WAY MARKET — SPECIAL cold weather food—Veal and Western beef roast, 13c. per pound; veal chops, 23c.; Berkshire sausage, pork chops, dressed turkeys, chickens, fresh eggs, white potatoes, turnips, spinach, celery, fresh Lima beans, kale, peppers, lettuce, lemons, oranges, bananas, bananas, 2 dozen 35c.; fancy strawberries, Oysters. 'Phones 816 and 817. W. H. McEachern. ja12-1t

FOR RENT — ONE OR TWO FUR. nished or unfurnished rooms, with kitchenette, for light house-keeping; with use of bath, 'phone and lights. References exchanged. "Private Family," care Star. ja12-1t*

EXPERT TYPEWRITING, NOTARIES public, printing, engraving, multigraphing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. ja12-tf

SEE CUMMING ABOUT B. AND L. stock Mechanics' Home Association, 208 Princess street. ja10-4t

WANTED — MAN TO FILE SAWS FOR small circular mill, and to do relief sawing. J. N. Bryant. ja9-tf

PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR MAGA-zines and newspapers with Gordon Bros., 17 Princess street. 'Phone 745. au11-tf

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WE HAVE all kinds at prices that will attract. If good service and fair treatment you are looking for we are the place. Always have some pieces that are slightly damaged at great big bargains. This writer has sold more furniture in this city than any living man. See us. Sterling Furniture Co. Phone 60. 19 and 21 South Front street, E. H. Sneed, manager. de 14-tf

WANTED — STENO-BOOK-KEEPER desires position; references. Address "Book-keeper," care Star office. ja11-7t*

OLD NEWSPAPERS—SUITABLE FOR wrapping or placing under carpets; limited number for sale at 20 cents per hundred while they last, at The Star office. de 14-tf

AUTO SUPPLIES
For All Automobiles.
Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.
'Phone 95.
H. L. FENNELL
—GASOLINE, 22c.
105 07 09 N. 2nd St.

Bear Produce & Mdse Co.

Navel Oranges, all sizes. Pippin and Winesap Apples. Onions, large and Small. Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Irish Potatoes, Black Eye Peas. Wrapping Paper. Paper Bags. Candy.

Phones 425 and 453

COTTON

$99,000.00 TO LEND ON COTTON STORED WITH US.

W. B. COOPER & CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

Report of the Condition of

THE AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY,

at Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business December 27th, 1916.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$1,801,136.45
Overdrafts	4,132.73
North Carolina State bonds.	45,000.00
All other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	163,271.48
Furniture and Fixtures	9,884.54
All other real estate owned.	31,399.36
Demand loans	251,786.90
Acceptances	33,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks.	399,147.93
Total	$2,738,759.39

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$ 200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	32,901.17
Dividends unpaid	189.00
Acceptance Liability	5,000.00
Special Bond Account	45,000.00
Deposits	2,455,669.22
Total	$2,738,759.39

State of North Carolina, County of New Hanover—ss.:

I, C. E. Bethea, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. E. BETHEA, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1917.

R. H. GIESCHEN, Notary Public.

My commission expires May 5, 1918.

Correct—Attest:

W. B. COOPER,
MILTON CALDER,
CUTHBERT MARTIN,
Directors.

STATIONERY OF QUALITY
—for sale by—
C. W. YATES COMPANY.
117 Market Street.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN IS LAUNCHED

Bonar-Law Announces Terms and Discusses Financial Situation at Guild Hall.

ADDRESS BY THE PREMIER

Enthusiastic Crowds Wait for Hours in Sleet to Gain Admission—Eloquent Appeal is Made by David Lloyd-George.

London, Jan. 11.—The new British loan was launched at a great meeting at Guild Hall today, when the premier, David Lloyd-George, supplemented his appeal for subscriptions with a brief and confident review of the war situation, and Andrew Bonar-Law, chancellor of the exchequer, discussed the financial end of the plan.

Tremendous enthusiasium was displayed by the crowds which waited for hours in the sleet for a chance to get standing room in the hall after the ticket holders were admitted. Supporting the principal speakers was an enormous assemblage of statesmen and commercial and financial leaders.

It was the prime minister's first public engagement since he took his present office, and as he has just returned from the Rome conference, curiosity to hear his speech outweighed even that to learn the terms of the new loan, which is commonly called the "win the war loan."

Mr. Bonar-Law explained the new loan which, briefly, gives the option of a five per cent. taxable loan at 95 or a tax compounded loan at 4 per cent. at par which apparently is only liable to a super tax. Both loans will be free of income tax if held outside the United Kingdom.

The keynote of the meeting was to be found in a phrase used by Mr. Bonar-Law, "Will it ever be said that this country is willing to give its sons, but not its money?"

GERMANY DEFINES POSITION ON THE PEACE SITUATION

(Continued from Page One.)

the rules of the laws of nations as with the commands of humanity.

Belgian Situation.

"Likewise, contrary to the laws of nations and incompatible with the usages of civilization, are the use of colored troops in Europe and the extension of the war into Africa, which was done by a breach of existing treaties and which undermines the prestige of the white race on that continent. The barbarous treatment of prisoners, especially in Africa and Russia, and the deportation of the civilized population from eastern Prussia, Alsace Lorraine, Galicia and Bukowina, are further proof of how our adversaries point out the special situation of Belgium. The imperial government is unable to acknowledge that the Belgian government has always observed the duties which were enjoined upon her by her neutrality. Already before the war, Belgium, under England's influence, sought support in military fashion from England and France, and thus herself violated the spirit (of the treatry) which she had to guarantee her independence and neutrality.

To Ignore Threatened Strike.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 11.—The Southern Association will ignore the threatened strike by baseball players, according to a statement made tonight by President Robert H. Baugh.

Continued Cold Weather Predicted.

A gas heater will warm that cold room or hall. Phone 28 for the gas man.—Advertisement.

WE SELL 'EM

The Things You See Advertised, and Then Some.

Doan's Kidney Pills,
Doan's Regulettes,
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy,
Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin,
Gowan's Rub-it-on Salve,
Scott's Emulsion,
Santal Midy,
Tollo Water,
Anuric Tablets,
Dodson's Livertone,
Peruna and Tablets,
Mayr's Stomach Remedy,
Chichester's Pills,
Freezone, Gets It,
Climax Corn Cure

AND MANY OTHER THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION HERE.

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.

The Up-to-the-minute Quality Drug Store

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

We are, as you know, the youngest bank in New Hanover County, and our bank is strictly a home institution, every dollar of the stock being owned by Wilmington people.

If your patronage and influence have, in any degree, contributed to the success of our business, we thank you for it. If, as yet, you are not a patron, let this be your invitation to become one.

Commercial Accounts solicited on a borrowing basis.

CITIZENS BANK

COR. SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

H. F. WILDER, President. T. E. SPRUNT, Vice-President.
H. W. WELLS, Cashier.

POCKET MONEY

Haven't you enough loose change in your pocket right now to start a savings account at the Home Savings Bank?

Kept in your pocket, it is not capital, and may be spent before night. The moment you get it in the bank it becomes capital, a magnet which will draw more capital to it.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Wilmington, N. C.

STACKS, TANKS, BOILERS, PUMPS.
GAS AND STEAM ENGINE REPAIRS.
REPAIRS FOR MILLS, HOTELS AND PUBLIC WORKS.
OUR FOUNDRY MAKES ALL KINDS of IRON, BRASS and ALUMINUM CASTINGS.

Cape Fear Machine Works

'PHONE: 213. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WHO FILLS YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS?

Our prescription record is over 264000 These thousands trusted us with their prescriptions. Why not you?

GREEN'S DRUG STORE

100 MARKET STREET. 'PHONE NO. 191

THE IRON MEN

The Iron Men wish to Thank You for All the Business Given Us for 1916, and Hope We Have Served You Satisfactorily, and Solicit Your Orders for the Coming Year 1917.

With Best Wish to All Our Friends for a Happy Xmas and Prosperous New Year.

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

"THE IRON MEN."

DRESSED POULTRY

The Quality, The Article, The Price, The Best, Always to be Had at

DAVIS & HINTZE

PHONES: 43-49-50. FRONT STREET MARKET